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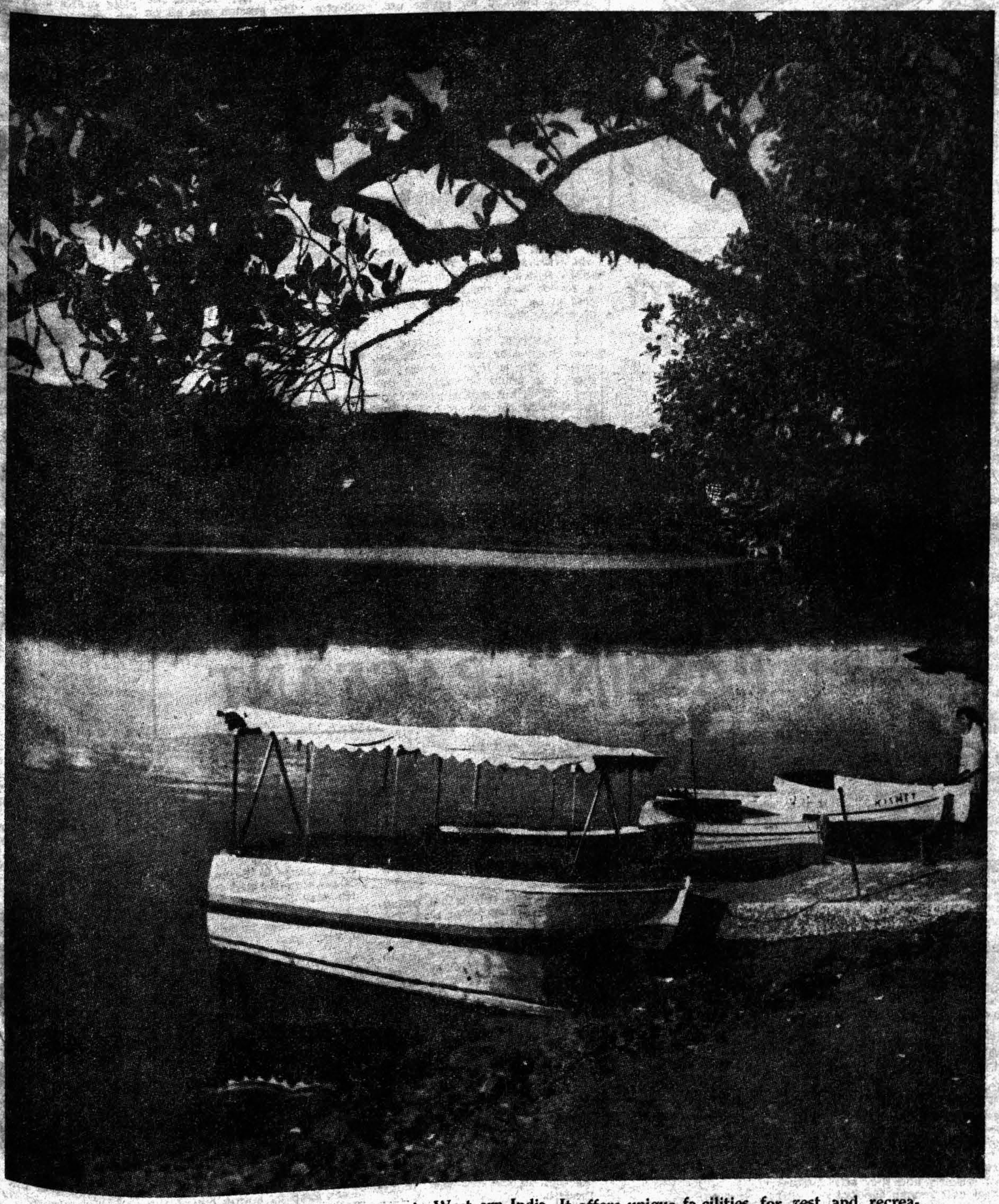
PICKNICKERS' PARADISE



Mahabaleshwar is the queen of the hill stations in West-ern India. It offers unique fa cilities for rest and recrea-tion, as this nostalgic scene eloquently testifies. Boating, swimming and fishing are all available on the lovely lake. In the background is the wooded ridge over which are sited clusters of bungalows, one of which can be seen standing out at the centre. In the foreground the boats wait for the evening rush of visitors along the roads skirting the lake. —*Photo By Hwinburne.*

How Big Hoax Became History

(SEE PAGE 21)

"There's Sure Enough Yeast In It!"

Shanks in 'The Buffalo Evening News'.

Girl Actor-Producer Hits Broadway With Her Amazing Success

NEW YORK, (INS).

THERE is crimson in the usually complacent cheeks of Broadway's seasoned producers this week—a 24-year-old girl with no experience and little more cash produced the year's first drama to win critical raves.

What's more, she turned it out, after they had turned it down!

The play is a violent study of military school life called "END AS A MAN." The girl is a brainy study in glamour and chic called Claire Heller.

Claire, a television actress who did ingenue roles because of her sweet face and fluffy brown hair, first say the play last May when it was read through as a project for the 'Actor's Studio," a workshop for young talent in Greenwich Village.

"Immediately," she said, "I was gripped. It was off the beaten track. I thought it was great. I thought it should be produced."

But none of the "smart money" on Broadway was interested. The theme of the play was dangerous; it ripped the military school apart, and destroyed it with a good many personalities and traditions.

Claire, who was so young she couldn't recognize the dangers of presenting such a play, decided the heck with it—then, she's produce it herself.

Capital Formation

She told the author, 30-year-old Clader Willingham, to start working on the play with 22-year-old director Jack Garfein. And while they were putting the works together she hied herself off to Los Angeles and crammed as many radio and TV appearances as she could into her schedule to add to her savings.

Three months later she returned with the dol. 6,000 that was necessary to put on "END AS A MAN" at the Little Theatre Delys in Greenwich Village.

It opened recently and the critics were just well enough shocked to be delighted.

Every performance. by every actor (Clair's troop averages age 25) was superb, they wrote. The show deserved to be moved uptown —meaning to Broadway.

Claire after playing her first show for six weeks in the Village and re-couping her original out-of-the-suede-handbag investment, brought the play to Broadway.

"It doesn't take much to produce a play," Claire said recently, tongue in the section of the anatomy where Broadway's big boys are blushing. "just time and luck and a good play and a good director and a good cast and money."

She's right, too. Only she left out one factor that helps, as anyone who has seen "END AS A MAN" can tell you....you should also have nerve, born of youth which has never brushed with the public and the critics, and lost.

Claire had it.

WEEK-END FUN

An old lady turned up at a theatre in a state of great confusion. "What's the play on here?" she inquired.

"'You Never Can Tell,'" the commissionaire told her.

"Oh, she wailed, "you don't know, either?"

*

GIPSY: "You want to know about your future husband, beautiful lady?"

Visitor: "No, I want to know something about the past of my present husband for future use."

*

"Now Willie, coaxed his mother, "be a good little boy and say 'Ah-h-h' so that the nasty doctor can get his finger out of your mouth."

*

"HALLO, Jones! Got a new car?"

"Yes. I went into a garage to use the 'phone and didn't like to come away without buying something"

*

JOHNSON turned up at the golf club on foot. "Hullo!" said a friend meeting him at the entrance, "where's your car?"

"Out of action," replied Johnson, then added bitterly: "Isn't it funny that a woman who can spot a blonde hair on her husband's coat at ten paces can't see a pair of garage doors?"

*

A LAWYER was defending a man charged by his wife with desertion. For a time it looked as though it would be easy for the prosecution, but at the psychological moment the lawyer called the defendant to the witness-box. "Take off that bandage," he cried.

The man did so, exposing a black eye.

"Your honour," said the lawyer, "our defence is that this man is not a deserter He's a refugee."

*

THE trainer of a horse that was never in the money called a jockey.

"This nag is going stale," he said. "He needs a stiff workout. See what you can do."

"You want me to ride him round the track?" asked the jockey.

"I'M rather afraid of her—they say she's a mind reader."

"Why should you be afraid?"

*

MOTHER: "Why don't you start yawning when John stays too long? He'll take the hint and go."

Daughter: "I did, and he told me what beautiful teeth I had."

*

"WAS there any evasion on his part when you asked him for the money?" inquired the manager.

"None at all, sir," replied the collector. "The evasion was all on my side. He tried to kick me out."

"I'M told he has more money than he knows what to do with."

"Such ignorance must be bliss."

*

"WOMEN are queer! See that one over there with the pram?"

"Yes"

"Well, I was attracted by the way she was cuddling her baby. I remarked on what a grand mother she was. She glared at me, then smacked my face."

"Ah, you talk too fast".

*

ON the way home from church father criticized the sermon, mother didn't like the organist, and their daughter thought the choir terrible. With schoolboy instinct in with: "Well, I think it was a jolly good show for threepence."

*

"BUT, madam", the registrar's clerk explained to a film actress applicant, "the law compels me to record all previous marriages before I issue a licence."

"Good gracious!" exclaimed the prospective husband, "and I've got a taxi waiting!"

*

From a student's examination paper: "A circle is a round straight line with a hole in the middle."

*

A high-school class struggling through its first contact with the works of Geoffrey Chaucer was asked by the teacher, "Can anyone tell us whether Chaucer has been translated into other languages?"

A teen-ager rose and commented grimly, "The way it looks to me, he hasn't even been translated into English yet."

A small boy, trying to [illegible] the significance of his poor [illegible] on the report card to his [illegible] tled dad, pleaded, "Don't [illegible] we're studying all new [illegible] year."

*

Kindergartener's definition [illegible] carpet-sweeper: You know, it's [illegible] thing that mows the rug.

*

At an alumni meeting, a [illegible] professor was asked why it was [illegible] quired of undergraduates to [illegible] plete such a large number of [illegible] lish courses. Without hesitation the professor explained: "It's [illegible] teach them a language other [illegible] their own."

*

The teacher had taken her [illegible] pils for a trip through the Museum of Natural History.

"Well, my lad," asked Papa [illegible] little Elmer on the latter's return, "where did you go with your teacher this afternoon?"

'Huh," replied Elmer with disdain, "she took us to a dead circus."

*

A woman told her psychiatrist, "My husband has a dual personality, and I don't like either of them especially."

*

It happened on a quiz programme when a soldier took his place before the microphone.

"Here's your question," said the master of ceremonies. "How many successful jumps must a parachute trooper make before he graduates?"

The soldier thought a moment. Then he gave the only answer possible: "All of them."

PASSING PAGEANT

By K A M

CHURCHILL'S swan is missing —Caption of a news item.

So also the world finds missing his swan song. Perhaps some of his rivals have hidden it to make it sing when Winnie refuses to sing himself.

*

Daniel Malan, the S. A. Premier described the UN as a 'cancer which gnaws at world peace and quiet'.

We all know Malanism is a cancer which gnaws at peace and quiet of the world for decades past. Brother Malan has forgotten his Bible and the moral of the mote and the beam.

*

Silla Bai (23) of Khamtara village has not taken any food or a drop of water for the last six years. This news is on the heel of report of another woman who claims similar credit for herself.

*

We come across instances of boy prodigies who can easily beat Senior Wranglers in mathematical calculations. They are really wonder boys who feast the eyes of beholders and ears of hearers with delight, while these alleged wonder girls dispirit us by their alleged fasting.

*

About five decades ago the Gujerati press was all agog when a Gujerati woman made a similar claim—of living without water or drink for months together. Under close medical observation, however, her hoax was detected, when a puri was extracted cleverly concealed on her person. For heaven's sake don't ask me to particularise!

*

The Gujerati press laid bare the ruse under screaming headlines and exposed the 'hollowness' of the claim, under the appropriate heading 'Premabai's pokal'.

We shall wait for the developments in the two recent cases, and find out whether Silla Bai is sincere or making the world silly or believing the world is silly to gulp down her claim.

*

The School Boys' Day is being arranged to make gliding popular and thus make the kids air-minded.—Press item.

We are sure this is not included in the bloated 5-year plan. This reminds us of late demented Mussolini who harangued to 'make the Italian skies clouded with planes.' This will make their ideas, when they grow up, always go up in the air. We should prefer to see them gaining good grounding on 'terra firma' first.

*

Nehru rediscovered India. Now comes the news from Kurnool that T. Prakasam, the Chief Minister of India's newborn babe Andhra, has discovered that 'Nehru has been endeavouring to follow the example of Gandhiji....'—Press report.

Oh yeah! The question now arises who discovered Prakasamji, the light of the new-born Andhra Pradesh.

*

Patriotism is not confined to slogan-shouting, but in complete subordination of self-interests to those of the country.—Says Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

Nor indeed in the cry-for-the-moon slogging.

*

Every inch of land in the districts of Salem and Coimbatore had fine crop growing, confirming the confidence and pride we have in the peasants. I have come from there with the most pleasant impressions.—Shri Shri Rajagopalachariar.

We share C.R.'s joys. But let's say wisdom lies in seeing (in the words of the poet) 'the bold peasantry, our country's pride' is not even once 'destroyed', due to official apathy or ineptitude. We have not forgotten the famine and scarcity days of Madras.

*

S. A. Dange in Berlin.—Caption of a press item dated October 27.

His stay there was for a short period only, but Surprisingly Acute Danger has been lurking in Berlin for years past.

*

'The Knickerbocker Hospital has set up a clinic for people who eat too much.—A New York press message.

India does not need any such clinic. The teeming, emaciated starving millions need some drug or injection to benumb the pangs of gnawing hunger.

*

Hollywood is just a bed of nails for curby actress Cleo Moore who plays sexy movie roles all week, and builds houses on Sundays.—A press report.

Hollywood is really a bedrock of long nails, rouged cheeks and lips, woggling hips and what not. Holy Moses, keep us always out of this Wood, we sincerely pray!

*

At the annual conference of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power, New Delhi, Pt. Jawaharlal was 'irritated' due to the wrong wording used in the gramophone record. He said: 'Amazing! The wording was all wrong, and they played the whole record as if it was a cinema show.'—Press report.

The P. M. commendably drowned his anger and cut the matter short. Perhaps he must have mused within himself, in the Shakespearean language: 'The times are out of joint, oh cursed strike, that ever I was born to set it right!

Accent Shifts From Leg To Eye In Film World

HOLLYWOOD, (INS).

A HOLLYWOOD casting director said Filmdom is ready to retrench on its back-to-the-legs movement and embark on a new conservative Mid-Victorian era.

Solly Baiano, Casting King of the Warners' studios, declared the nation's film audiences have set the pace by expressing a growing disinterest in an over-display of legs and bosoms.

He declared:

"I am convinced audiences are tiring of the repeated verbal vivisection of our players and would much prefer to accept them as good-looking one-piece [illegible] who can also act.

"On the other hand, those people who are just plain [illegible] bosoms and legs have discovered there's plenty of excitement in the eyes of a beautiful doll.

Biano offered evidence of the new trend in fan mail arriving at the studio. He added:

"More and more teen-agers are commenting ecstatically on a star's "Dreamy Eyes."

Solly himself is willing to eager to tag along with the lics's new-found interest.

Not long ago he ran into a of orbs in a drug store and instrumental in signing them film contract.

"Dolores F Dorn was sitting the soda fountain," he said, the first thing I noticed was eyes. They were big and and greenish and expressive. didn't know whether or not even had legs until we saw across the street."

Solly insisted fans are showing primary interest in the eyes of such favourites as Ava Gardner, Elizabeth Taylor, Susan Hayward, Zsa Zsa Gabor and Virginia [illegible].

"Everyone realises, of that these gals have other endowments, but you'd be surprised how many moviegoers are impressed by their eyes than anything else about them.

The broadcasting director Jane Wyman did much to audience interest on the partment. He said:

"Jane's big brown eyes start the whole thing when played a deaf mute a few ago and won an academy

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Million Dollar Mermaid

Annette complimented on her artistry.

What Has Gone Before

ANNETTE KELLERMAN has fought her way through a crippling childhood illness to the status of champion amateur swimmer in Australia. Her father, Frederick Kellerman, operates a music conservatory in Sydney. The conservatory fails and Kellerman takes his daughter to England where he meets further disappointment when a position he had counted on doesn't materialize. Jimmy Sullivan and Doc Cronnol, whom the Kellermans had met on the boat, offer Annette money if she will do a swim down the Thames to publicize their boxing kangaroo act. But Kellerman doesn't want his daughter to make a show of herself. Besides, she doesn't have to swim for money now, he tells her, as he has gotten a job playing piano at Casky's Tavern. At Casky's one evening Annette witnesses her father's humiliation as a trick piano squirts water on him and collapses while he is playing it. The rude boisterous laughter of the rowdy audience decides Annette. She undertakes the swim and is successful beyond Jimmy's anticipation. Press and public suddenly display intense interest in the girl and the offers pour in. But Jimmy has different plans. He wants to stage a big show of their own—a swimming ballet. And there's only one place to do it—the largest theatre in the world—New York's Hippodrome. To finance the trip to America, Jimmy sells the kangaroo.

NEW YORK was a novel and exciting experience for Professor Kellerman. Added to the strain of the ocean trip, it was perhaps a little too much. He took out a handkerchief and tiredly wiped his forehead as he waited with Doc outside the Hippodrome stage entrance.

"May be you ought to go back to the boarding house," Doc suggested, concerned over Kellerman's pale appearance.

"No, we said we'd wait for them," Kellerman insisted. "I'll be all right."

"Don't you worry about Sullivan," Doc said. "Why he could sell water wings to a duck."

"I've become aware of that," Kellerman smiled, then continued with a sigh, "Here I am ten thousand miles from home — in a strange city — completely dependent on your persuasive friend."

Inside the office of Albert Harper, manager of the Hippodrome, Jimmy and Annette sat before the famous impressario. Harper, a handsome though harried looking man in his late thirties, eyed Annette interestedly as Jimmy painted a glowing word picture of the act he had in mind.

"It isn't the world's greatest idea, Mr. Harper. But it's a colourful, exploitable package."

"It's good," Harper agreed, "one of the best I've heard. I compliment you on your showmanship. But I can't use it. I simply haven't risk it with an unknown girl."

"Unknown?" Jimmy pointed to the batch of newspaper clippings he'd placed on Harper's desk. Harper examined them without enthusiasm. "Impressive but it happened in London. In New York the story attracted almost no attention. I can't build a whole show around a swimmer." He turned to Annette. "But I might be using some showgirls. Can you do anything beside swim?"

"I can dance," Annette replied tiredly.

"If you're interested come back on Monday," Harper said. "That's the best I can do. Sorry."

●

ANNETTE found Doc by the stage door nervously watching Kellerman who had suddenly become ill. Back at their boarding house room Annette summoned a doctor who examined the Professor and told Annette that her father had a heart ailment but might be all right if he took care of himself.

On their way to the drugstore to get some medicine for Kellerman, Annette and Jimmy discussed their situation. Jimmy blamed himself for getting Annette and her father into such a discouraging predicament.

"Anyway, you can go to work for Harper if you want to," he suggested. "I'll probably run up to Boston. Friend of mine owns a concession at Reserve Beach. He wants me to help him with publicity."

"Jimmy, I've got to make some money," Annette pleaded. "It's all I'm thinking about. His whole life has been music — teaching it — loving it — having his own conservatory. If I could only give him that!"

"Why you can," Jimmy's eyes lit up with a sudden fervor. "We could have a concession of our own. If it goes over we'd make plenty. All we'd have to do is scrape up enough money for a small tank." As a stunt to get the concession started Jimmy suggested Annette could do a swim from Revere Beach. Annette was enthusiastic about the plan. None of them had enough money to make the trip to Boston, but Annette agreed to dispose of a few of her silver trophies to back the project.

●

REVERE BEACH was Boston decorum at its most determined. The ladies on the sands wore bathing attire consisting of shoes, stockings, bloomers, skirts, dresses with puffed seeleves, sailor collars and corsets. An occasional policeman sauntered by, idly swinging his club.

Doc stood nervously beside a rowboat drawn up on the beach. Several newspaper reporters and photographers surrounded the boat, waiting for Annette to appear.

By ERIC ARTHUR

A serialized novelization of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Technicolor motion picture.

She came through the crowd escorted by Jimmy. Eyebrows went up as the ladies on the beach stopped, looked and frowned. Annette's robe parted as she walked, revealing her shapely limbs in her one piece man's racing suit. When she removed the robe to begin her swim, a gasp swept over the crowd.

"Why, she's practically nude," one woman cried.

"She ought to be arrested," another exclaimed.

Their indignation grew as a policeman pushed his way through to Annette's side...

●

THE sergeant behind the desk regarded Annette and Jimmy more in annoyance than severity. He heard the charge of the arresting officer.

"...So I hear this commotion, see, and when I get there I find this woman about to step into the water, practically unclad."

"That's preposterous," Jimmy interrupted. "Miss Kellerman was about to start a long distance swim. She always wears a one piece man's racing suit. She couldn't swim three feet in one of those awnings you call ladies' bathing suits!"

The sergeant was unimpressed by Jimmy's argument. Law was law and he'd have to fine Annette for indecent exposure. They wouldn't pay the fine, Jimmy stated flatly. A matter of principles. The sergeant warned that if the fine was not paid Annette would have to stand trial.

"Then she'll stand trial," Jimmy declared firmly. "This is a free country and a lady should be able to go swimming in a one piece bathing suit anytime she wishes."

●

IN her hotel room Annette walked nervously back and forth, clutching a newspaper. The press had made the most of the sensational story, announcing it with lurid headlines.

"Inedcent exposure! Held for trial!....Ohhh, the hypocrites! The sanctimonius blue nosed hypocrites!"

Kellerman tried to comfort the distraught girl as Doc entered with news that the lobby was full of reporters and cameramen who wanted to come up.

"Tell them to go away. Tell them I've left town. I — I never want to see Boston again I'll swim elsewhere...." Annette said, emphatically.

"Wrong, you'll swim right here." Jimmy said quietly. Kellerman and Annette looked at him. "As far as I'm concerned," Jimmy explained, "this is the greatest thing that ever happened."

Annette was furious. "Greatest! Booked, finger-printed, arrested like any cheap— —"

"What of it? Don't you realize that you're the standard bearer of all American womanhood? In your hands is the power to break the shackles of American prudery —free the feminine sex from the armour of convention. Go ahead, run away if you want to. But I tell you this is more than a trial, more than a newspaper headline. This is a crusade!"

"Bravo!" Jimmy was surprised at the exclamation from Kellerman. He had not expected his words to bring such a quick result. "This tempest over a bathing suit is medieval. It should be exposed to the world," Kellerman continued. "And I for one intend to see that my daughter stays here and fights this thing through."

Annette deliberated for a moment, eyeing the newspaper headline, Then, determinedly, she walked to the closet and took out her one piece bathing outfit.

"Tell those reporters to come on up," she told Doc grimly. "I'll give them a story. Bathing suit and all!"

"Why she is practically nude," one woman cried.
"She ought to be arrested," another exclaimed...a policeman pushed his way through to Annete's side.

GIVEN vivid publicity by the press, the trial of Annette Kellerman drew a crowded courtroom. Jimmy, Annette and her father sat at a table in front of the judge's bench as the prosecutor concluded his denunciation.

"This brazen young women has wantonly flaunted every statute of decency." He waved a finger accusingly at Annette. "She and others like her must learn that laws are made to be observed. Her guilt is uncontestable. She admits she wore the indecent garment in question."

Annette rose angrily. "I admit no such thing."

She'd worn a one piece bathing suit, Annette insisted. She refused to admit that it was indecent. The prosecutor glanced at her sarcastically. What other definition would she apply? Her neck, her arms, her shoulders were exposed—not to mention—other parts.

"My ankles were exposed, too," Annette flared up. "Not to mention my toes, knees and fingers I also see that your teeth are ex-

(Continued on Page 28 Col. 3)

CLASSICAL MUSIC IS NOBODY'S MONOPOLY

Music is India's famous art of antiquity. It is so charming that even animals respond to its magic effect. Inspite of ups and downs. Indian music has been crossing mile stones of success century after century.

MUSIC pervades every walk of life. For example, note is the name for sound and rhythm is motion. Sound and motion make life and every living being is in constant state of vibration. When we breathe, a note is produced and when we speak, we speak in swaras or notes. In the same way, when we walk, every step falls in a particular rhythm and this is laya. In short, life is turning on the wheel of music.

In its social aspect, music is accorded great importance in all activities. It animates places of worship and religious festivities. Under its soothing melody, a labourer does more work and forgets all about the tedious and exacting nature of his vocation. Lilting music can be heard from gay maidens going to or coming from wells or river banks. Captivating music pours forth from groups of workers in fields. One seldom misses the soft music along with the rumblings of the mill-stones, while women-folk grind grains. Music again brightens the atmosphere when girls sing while enjoying swing-rides.

Music of the above variety, though not "Sangeet" from the technical point of view, is music after all. A misunderstanding prevails regardings the nature of classical and film music. It is said that the two are poles apart. This is not correct. Classical music is based on fixed principles, whereas the film music is free to adapt itself to suit the situation. In spite of this, a film song is based on some raga or rhythm. In other words, it cannot be composed without a raga or rhythm and these make music.

FILM MUSIC TRENDS

Films are potent instruments for educating the public. Through these, the public can be presented with many facts. Here, since we are discussing music as related to films, it is necessary to analyse the period from the first talkie "AALAM AARA" to the present "BAIJU BAWRA". Marathi type of music was the first to attract the film industry. Side by side, the Bengali music was equally in demand. Late on, songs based on Marwari Mand entertained the film-going public and stage-music too found a place in film circles. Soon after, there was a switch over to the Punjabi type which dominated for a considerable period. The film-going public wanted a change.

Hence any new type of music introduced into the industry began to be appreciated and was welcome. Since U.P. is close to the Punjab, the tunes of Ghazal, Dadra, Doha, Salaam and Rasiya of U.P. began to be served in combination with the Punjabi type of music and this blend of the Punjab and U.P. types of music created a very favourable impression on the audience.

So much so credit for the success of a film began to be attached to music alone. This music dominated the industry for quite a number of years. The film-going public, since used to one particular type of music, began to crave for a change. The industry too sensed this with the result that foreign and Egyptian music was tapped. These types when served to the public were readily accepted and acclaimed by way of a change. But these types too could not hold the ground for long, as the public criticised it bitterly. The void had to be filled in, hence there were repetitions of old film tunes and the old tunes with changes here and there were pouring in. But the public had, by this time, attained a somewhat discriminating knowledge of music and rejected this stale food in new dishes.

CLASSIC VARIETIES

The industry was again confronted with the problem of finding something new to satisfy public taste and to keep itself going. At last Classical Music was tried. Either willingly or out of sheer helplessness, the industry began to introduce Classical music though in distorted forms i.e. sometimes in the shape of taranas, or on the tunes of Thumri. In certain films, Classical music was presented through film songs as pieces of comedy. Even a film like 'Baiju Bawra' is not free from this distortion of the fine art that music is. After all, the Classical type of music did find its place in film music. It was appreciated and the public began to develop an attachment for it.

If the industry had but a few years earlier adopted this music with courage and breadth of vision, the present controversy of AIR vs. Film Music would have been avoided.

Our Government has already decided to promote and give all facilities to classical music to reach highest attainments and is giving many facilities in this respect. The industry could also contribute equally towards this. Music is our common heritage. It should, therefore, be our endeavour to help music reach its highest stage and give proof of our open-heartedness. This could be achieved by associating artists of Classical music with the industry. Those masters of the art who are already in the industry, should pay more and more attention to this music.

FILMS COMBINE ARTS

Hitherto, the film proprietors and producers have been misinformed about the capitalities of the artists of Classical music. It is said of them that they can only sing the "mamooli" pieces and that they are quite incapable of a "new look" so far as films are concerned. These and many other wrong informations about classical artistes have been circulated.

It is simply ridiculous to sentence an artist with his thorough knowledge of Classical modes as incapable of singing a Geet or Ghazal or of composing tunes for the same. It is high time that we cast away all such misconceptions.

Our Classical music is so vast that we need not look to any foreign music to run the industry. Every venture in the industry is viewed from commercial considerations. Art is the bed rock of this big industry. Music, Poetry, Story-writing, Painting, Dancing and Acting are all arts. Films include these arts in varying measures. Hence, if any of these arts are not properly attended to in the production of a film, 90 per cent chances of its success will be lost. So, there is no reason why each one of the arts should not be improved. It cannot be denied that films have done quite a lot to improve the various departments of film industry, but still much has to be done.

Every art should be pursued scientifically to be a thing of joy. Take for instance any popular film song which has proved to be a 'hit'. Thousands of records of this song are sold like hot cakes. But its popularity is shortlived and after four or six months its place is taken up by another so-called 'hit'. Two factors decide the fate of such songs. Firstly, the public is becoming more and more clasical music minded and secondly that the film songs are lacking in sound principles. This deficiency can be made up by adopting classical standards.

NO MONOPOLY IN MUSIC

Here let it be known that Garba of Gujerat, Marathi Bhavgeets, Mand, Ghazal or Thumri are all off-springs of the classical music. We should congratulate the Government, for not only have they given protection to casters of classical music but have also offered many facilities for improvement. The future of classical music is therefore very bright. The policy adopted by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Dr. B. V. Keskar should be viewed, as such, in its proper context and should not be opposed for the sake of opposition only. We should understand the intention behind this policy which, to me appears to be to include in film songs more and more of Classical music, so that through films also it may be popularised. This has now become easier since the people want classical music and they have now reached a stage where it will not be hard for them to understand it, nor will it bore them. This fact has been proved by experience."

In the film "Tansen" Classical touches were given at places and that film proved to be a great success. Here it is necessary to add that so far as art is concerned, no community or a section can claim to enjoy a monopoly over it. Whosoever adopts it can claim it to be his/hers.

A misunderstanding still exists that a few schools (gharanas) of Classical music guarded it as their close preserve and did not impart it to any body. Only the Maharajas, Rajas and Nawabs enjoyed it and music could not be heard outside the palaces or mansions of the privileged few. This is far from the truth. Take for instance the province of Maharashtra where Classical music is practised on a large scale. We come across artists of this music in thousands. This is all due to the efforts and the knowledge imparted by the few gharanas of Hindustani music. Now Classical music has become popular throughout India and no body can deny this. Of course, these masters of the few gharanas who were responsible for popularising Classical music persued it only with the intention of popularising the art in its original form and not with a view to commercialise it to gain selfish ends.

Necessity now demands that film should be given a new robe and this robe is none else than Classical music. Success will be definitely on the side of the industry. Some music directors who have during the past laboured hard to bring the film music to the present stage are Messrs. Ghulam Haider, Naushad, Sajjad. Anil Biswas, late Khemchand Parkash etc. The industry is also fortunate in having the services of Shri Ali Akbar Khan. There is no doubt that certain tunes composed by these directors have been appreciated by masters of Classical Music.—(Translated from URUDU article.

Indian Films Need Not Go In For Foreign Tunes

(BY KHAN SAHEB AZMAT HUSSEIN KHAN)

Angels Rush In

OLD DELHI is in the doldrums again. First it was the cinema Stars' Parade, then came the Monkeys, and now it is cattle. No, not "dumb, driven cattle." No. Dumb, may be, though not SO "dumb." But certainly not "driven." That's where the catch comes in.

It seems that the place is full of three species of "squatters" at the moment, and the papers are full of their doings. I read five of these every morning,—and am still fit to do my work for the rest of the day. I am feeling not so fit this morning.

"Satyagraha by rehriwallahs", "Satyagraha by stray cattle", "Satyagraha by stall-holders", "Cattle Nuisance in Capital", "Cattle Menace", "Demonstration by Rehriwallahs", "Nightly Battles with Cattle", — and so on and so on and so on. "The Statesman", "The Hindustan Times", "The Indian Express", "The Times of India". "The Hindusthan Standard,"—all full of it.

If I quote *ad lib* from these papers, you will kindly understand that I am not doing so just for "padding", but only to give you a fair idea of the gravity of the situation. The Delhi Assembly and the Delhi Municipal Committee have given the problem up as insoluble.

"Nearly 200 rehriwallahs demonstrated in front of the Delhi State Assembly on Wednesday ....Their demands include removal of the Honorary Magistrates from Police stations and prevention of the Delhi Municipal Committee and the Police from prosecuting them."—Thus the "Statesman."

Just a few inches off, the same paper had the following under the captivating caption: "Satyagraha by Stray Cattle": "Stray cattle are resorting to Satyagraha in a nightly battle with Municipal staff for New Delhi's succulent vegetable and flower gardens. It is a trial of patience between the cows and the staff ....*Fines were not proving to be sufficiently deterrent.*"

Naturally. You can always fine a cow. but how are you going to realise the fine? It seems that the miscreants are completely indifferent to the fines. Just like a cow, of course.

"Nearly 15 rehriwallahs squatting near the Ajmeri Gate demand that they should not be evicted from their business areas unless alternative suitable accommodation is given." Again, from the "Statesman." In case you did not know what a "rehriwallah" was, I may tell you that a "rehriwallah" is a travelling pedlar.

The stall-holders are also sitting tight in their stalls without paying their rent. They agree to budge only if alternative accommodation be provided for them where no rent has to be paid. The cattle say nothing but only sit on. They do not want any alternative accomodation. All they desire is to be let alone, —but the Municiupal staff will not let them.

The latest report is that the Committee are on their way to solve the tangles made by the Rehriwallahs and the stall-holders, but no headway seems to have been made with regard to the cattle. You will appreciate the situation when you read the following detailed reports.

"The Secretary stated that the Municipality with a squad of 30 persons was at a loss to tackle this problem. The cattle were highly trained and whenever hands were laid on them, they at once sat down and resisted all attempts to make them move." That is what the "Hindusthan Standard" said.

The "Hindusthan Times" made it clearer. "The Secretary said that it was extremely difficult to tackle the nuisance as it was found that the stray cattle were adept satyagrahis. When trapped by the impounding squad, they resorted to sit-down strikes. Short of dragging them physically all the way to the cattle pound they could not be removed an inch."

Let me assure you that this is exactly how the papers have it, and I have not doctored it by so much as a split syllable.

I need not quote any more. I am sure you have got the hang of the business now. As I said, all the Committee Members and the Assembly-wallahs are tearing their hair over the problem.

Personally, I have never considered it as a "problem." Cattle,—that is "Go-Mata", constitute a land-mark of India, that is, Bharat, and who am I to move them? It is a "tradition", a "heritage", an insignia of our "Culture", a symbol of our "Dharma." Why should cattle be eliminated after the Republic?

Often in my rare rounds down Irwin Road, I am confronted by cattle. It will not move. Honk the horn as you will, it will not move. I say "it" because I do not get down from the car to verify the sex of the animal. But the driver does and he tries to move the thing. He goes so far as to lay a hand on it. But nothing happens. The thing stands and thinks.

So, I make a detour round the thing and go my way. Often I have to trace back my course and go by another route, for it is not singular number every time. They come in herds on occasions. All standing in the middle of the road and thinking. Cars honk, children hoot, women shout,—but nothing breaks the silent Samadhi of the cow.

That is all very well, but I suppose you would be wondering what "rushing angels" have got to do with it. Well, like a good showman, I have kept the *piece de resistance* for the *finale*. It was left to the "Hindustan Times",—always with an eye for angels,—to bring the woman to the scene.

PATTER: By Asude

None of the other papers had this plum.

Continuing its report of the proceedings of the Municipal Committee Meeting, the paper writes:

"Mrs. Hannah Sen asked how long these trapped cattle would have the patience to be on strike. The Secretary said that the extent of patience had not yet been tested. But often the cattle showed cleverness in snatching an unguarded moment of the impounding staff and escaped from the traps. Mrs. Sen was of the view that sufficiently strong measures had not been taken so far."

Kindly ponder over the last sentence. If you are a bachelor, it will mean nothing to you. I hope you are not. *"Sufficiently strong measures had not been taken so far."* The Secretary, a mere male, might not have understood her. But I do. Oh, I am no more male, if it comes to that. Nor female either.

I have talked to the Secretary about this. And I have suggested to him one last effort before the woman wins. Let him coax and cajole the leading ladies of our own Parliament headed by Mrs. Hannah Sen to the spot and group them round the offender. Just let them stand like that for two minutes. The dear ladies round the cattle....No flowers by request.

POSTSCRIPT

"NEW MOVE TO OUST 'C. R.'" "THE TIMES OF INDIA NEWS SERVICE".

"MADRAS, OCTOBER 28. AT LEAST A DOZEN COMPLAINTS ARE LISTED AGAINST THE CHIEF MINISTER OF MADRAS IN A MEMORANDUM, FOR WHICH SUPPORT IS BEING CANVASSED, IN ANOTHER ATTEMPT *TO DISLODGE MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI* FROM THE LEADERSHIP OF THE LEGISLATURE CONGRES

Science Taps Solar Rays For Power

MANY NATIONS, INCLUDING INDIA ARE ATTEMPTING TO UTILISE SUN'S RAYS FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

FORMIDABLE PROBLEMS EXIST IN SOLAR ENERGY RESEARCH, NOT THE LEAST OF WHICH ARE THE COST OF SOLAR ENERGY CONVERSION, THE INTERMITTENCY OF SUNLIGHT, AND THE INESCAPABLE FACT THAT SOLAR ENERGY, HOWEVER ABUNDANT, IS DIFFUSED OVER IMMENSE AREAS. THE EXPENDITURE OF BILLIONS OF DOLLARS AS WAS REQUIRED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY—WOULD MEAN REAL PROGRESS IN USING THE WORLD'S NO. 1 ENERGY SOURCE.

EACH year the earth receives from the sun the equivalent in energy of about 122 trillion tons of bituminous coal. In a single day, one and a half square miles of the earth's surface obtains from the sun enough energy to equal that of a Hiroshima type atom bomb.

Very few methods for harnessing solar energy have been developed that can begin to compete economically with conventional sources of power—coal, oil and gas, says a writer in Chemical and Engineering News. This is why large-scale applications of solar energy today are, with few exceptions, the same as those known to the cave man. This does not mean, however, that new, practical, large-scale applications may not emerge within the forseeable future, particularly as supplies of conventional fuels decline sharply and prices rise.

Archemedes' Experiments

One of the oldest applications of solar energy is in the production of high temperatures. This use dates back even before the time of Archimedes, who was himself an early solar-energy pioneer. In 1774, Antoine Lavoisier used solar energy to melt iron. Several years ago, William M. Conn, at Rockhurst College in Kansas City, Mo., erected a 10-foot parabolic aluminum mirror that was able to produce temperatures of 3000 degrees C. in as little as 10 seconds. Conn's solar furnace, which created a spot of heat three-tenths of an inch across, was used primarily in the study of metals and heat-resistant materials—their melting points, high-temperature changes, and possible uses in jet engines.

Last year, Felix Trombe, at work in the French Pyrenees, constructed a 40-foot solar furnace, the largest in the world.

Solar furnaces have been suggested for use in high-temperature studies of chemical reactions, such as the interaction of nitrogen and oxygen. Solar energy permits extremely high temperatures to be developed instantaneously and without the introduction of chemical contaminants (carbon, for example, in the case of electric furnaces) Despite these compelling advantages, solar furnaces have thus far found few, if any, large-scale applications.

The high temperatures developed in solar furnaces can be used to generate steam which, in turn, can operate small engines. The production of power by solar energy has all the outer trappings of high feasibility, but the lenses and reflecting mirrors that have so far been developed for solar engines have not been notably effective in producing, over large areas, the extremely high temperatures required for the very efficient conversion of heat into work.

Another barrier is the immense capital investment that would be required for a sizable plant. On the other hand, flat-plate heat collectors although even less able to produce high temperatures than curved heat collectors, would cost less.

Russian Project

The Russians have been active in the field of solar power. In 1941, F. F. Molero of the Power Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences constructed an experimental solar energy plant at Stalingrad. To focus the sun's rays, Molero used 33-foot parabolic mirrors made of ordinary window glass. In 1946, in another Russian project, a solar converter, also employing parabolic mirrors, began supplying power to a cannery at Tashkent in Central Asia, where a solar research institute is now also located.

During the past two years, the National Physical Laboratory in Pusa, India, has been investigating the use of solar energy for the production of steam for driving lowhorsepower engines that might be used to operate water pumps and small looms. It has also been studying the use of solar energy for household cooking.

According to the report of the President's Materials Policy Commission, the potential market for solar heating in the United States may be more than 13 million installations by 1975. The report further estimates that these heating units selling for about $2,000 to $3,000 each, may effectively satisfy by 1975 about 10 per cent of the nation's total energy requirements.

The big advances in solar space-heating will probably be based mainly on a type of heating in which solar energy is not merely captured and put to use at once, but is captured, stored, and used as needed. The difference means a more elaborate, more costly building design, but one that is essential if solar energy is to replace the fuels now used.

One of the earliest ventures into improved solar heating was the MIT house, completed several years ago in Cambridge, Mass., under the supervision of MIT's Hoyt C. Hottel. In this four-room dwelling, the sloping south roof was covered by a glass-enclosed metal plate that served as the heat collector. Water warmed by contact with the collector was pumped into a 1,200-gallon tank mounted in the attic, and from there was circulated throughout the house.

Storing Solar Heat

A major drawback of this system is the difficulty encountered in maintaining uniform interior temperatures. Some years ago, Maria Telkes of MIT, in an effort to hurdle this difficulty, devised a chemical method of storing solar heat—by use of a compound that undergoes a change at a constant temperature somewhere in the desired range of 90 degree to 100 degree F.

Although a variety of materials could have been used, the compound selected was Glauber's salt. One cubic foot of Glauber's salt is able to store about eight and a half times more heat than an equal volume of water when the temperatures of both are raised from 80 degrees to 100 degrees F.

In a solar house employing chemical heat-storage, air warmed by contact with the heat collector is circulated to a heat-storage bin filled with closed containers of Glauber's salt. From the storage area, the warm air is circulated continuously to the rest of the house. At night, as the circulating air cools down, the salt crystals pick up the water of crystallization lost in being heated and give off heat, thus minimizing fluctuations in air temperature.

This method of chemical heat storage was first put into practical use in the Dover house, built at Dover, Mass., in 1948. This four-room dwelling constructed at a cost of $33,000 including $3,000 for the solar heating equipment, uses some 21 tons of Glauber's salt.

Various new methods have been advanced for the temporary storage of solar heat. George O. G. Lof, formerly at the University of Denver, developed a system in which the heat of the circulating, sun-warmed air is stored in bins filled with gravel.

Net-Work Of Pipes

In such states as Florida, Texas, Arizona, and California, the use of solar energy as a means of producing domestic hot water has already made headway. In these solar water-heaters, a network of pipes is ordinarily mounted on the roof and exposed to the sun under one or two layers of glass. The sun-heated water, at a temperature of approximately 150 degree F., is stored in an insulated tank for use as needed.

Intensive studies have been under way to increase the efficiency with which solar energy can be converted to electricity by the use of either heat-sensitive or light-sensitive devices.

In heat-sensitive solar electric generators, the sun's rays are ordinarily intercepted by flat plates, lenses, or reflectors. With flat-plate generators, about one percent of the intercepted solar energy is converted to electricity. With further improvements in design, about two percent efficiency may be possible. When the solar energy is focussed either by senses or reflectors that continually follow the sun, efficiencies of three and a half per cent have already been attained, and five per cent is considered feasible.

For the direct conversion of sunlight into electrical energy, photovoltaic cells and photogalvanic cells are available. In photovoltaic cells, electricity is generated when light falls on one of a pair of dissimilar metals or oxides. A typical photovoltaic cell consists of a copper disk covered on one side with a thing layer of selenium. In the operation of a selenium cell, only about one tenth of one percent of the sunlight is converted to electrical energy.

As a typical photogalvanic reaction, an electrical potential is generated between illuminated and dark cells of thionie and iron sulfate as a result of their light sensitivity. Here again, a serious shortcoming is the low efficiency of energy conversion.

Plants And Sunlight

A sizable share of research in the solar energy field is focussed on the basic study of photosynthesis. Although photosynthesis is fundamental to life itself, the efficiency of utilization of sunlight in the production of farm crops is extremely limited.

Much attention has been paid in recent years to a common, singlecelled green alga, 'Chlorella pyrenoidosa'. This organism has the ability to use about two percent of the total solar radiation that falls on it. According to some workers in the field, the efficiency of energy conversion by perhaps altogether new types of algal culture may eventually approach 15 per cent.

An electrical robot "animal" resembling a tortoise is used by Dr. W. Grey Walter in his researches into the nature and function of the brain. The "tortoises" are controlled by a mechanism which reproduces some of the elementary functions of the human brain. They are stimulated by light and touch so that a beam of light in a darkened room will draw the tortoise toward it and any obstacles in the machine's path will be rounded. If the machine is offered several alternative sources of light it will investigate each one in turn, losing interest in each as it becomes too bright. Perhaps the most astonishing thing that these machines can do is to return to their "hutch" and plug themselves into a battery charger when their portable batteries start to run down. Photo shows a mechanical tortoise is attracted from its hutch by a torch beam which it goes to investigate.

Photosynthesis Gives Clue

Astrologer Predicts 'Long Live Neguib Raj'

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, By Air.

PRESIDENT Naguib of Egypt has been talking of a plot to restore monarchy in Egypt. But according to astrologers the monarchist plots are unlikely to succeed.

About the time General Naguib gave the alarm there appeared in London's "Prediction" an article about the future of the infant ex-King Fuad II.

After examining the stars under which the Royal child was born the writer of the article said: "Between now and June 1954, there will be great activity in royalist circles ,some of it extremely uncomfortable for Naguib faction. The whole boiling is unsavoury in extreme. I will not stop to dilate on the major political question involving relationship between Egypt and this country, though I think it fair to say that whatever is decided in the next few months will have reversal in the next decade

"In July 1954, or thereabout, an attempted coup will take place. It does not appear to me to enjoy success. Indeed, hopes for an early restoration appear likely to be dashed to the extent that despondency will overtake royalist circles. Near October, 1957, I would expect serious efforts at removal of the ex-King. If however Fuad II manages to weather the adversities which are to come in the next five years or so, there is undoubted chance that in or about November-December, 1959, an effort at restoration could succeed . . . The restoration efforts then put forward would result from some urgent activity on the part of Great Britain

"I am inclined to the opinion that Fuad II may well become a pawn in the vast international game, should he survive that long, and that he will probably, granting that proviso, become the focus of our plans for the Middle East."

talking of BOOKS

Greeks Were The First Moderns

THEY LED THE WAY TO WESTERN CIVILISATION

THE GREEK WAY TO WESTERN CIVILISATION: By Edith Hamilton. A Mentor Book published by The New American Library, 501 Madison Avenue, New York 22. Pages 190. Price 35 cents.

ANTHROPOLOGISTS and archaeologists have for centuries been unable to explain how the passion for truth beauty, simplicity and freedom developed nearly five hundred years before Christ in a rocky little seaport in Greece in the midst of barbarian superstition, despotism and splendour.

In her latest work "The Greek Way to Western Civilisation", as slim in size as it is weighty in content, brilliant historian Edith Hamilton addresses herself to the formidable task of describing the impact of Greek power and ideas upon the rest of the world. Her views are developed in chapters dealing with the literature, philosophy, art, history, democracy and religion of the great age of Pericles—most of them achievements of the modern world which developed overnight in ancient Greece. The last chapter is the really crucial one because in it she raises the question of what the rest of the world may learn from Greece—a certain balance combining clarity and power of thought with great spiritual force. This balanced view, she indicates has been the rarest of achievements since the days of Greece.

This book has all the splendid characteristics readers have come to expect from Edith Hamilton—a style that is at once graceful, clear and simple and a complete mastery of subject matter. Wholly admirable is the skill and clarity in recapturing that sunny period and bringing its heroes to life. We dine and talk with Socrates, go hunting with Xenophon and share with him the amazing retreat of the Ten Thousand, listen to the orations of Pericles and to the profound dramas of Aeschyles, Sophocles and Euripides. We travel with Herodotus, the world's first sightseer, and learn of war and suffering from Thuccydides. The past is made a frequent frame of reference for the present and in this respect some startling similarities in details are brought out.

Miss Hamilton's analogies are cogent. Aeschyles is compared to Shakespeare, Sophocles to Milton, Pindar to Kipling. She shows the modern reader over and over again what he can learn from the world of the Greeks.

FIRST WESTERNERS

Nevertheless the Greek Way contains many a controversial point for Edith Hamilton writes history in terms of greater and lesser influences. She disagrees with the universal view that the Greeks belonged to the ancient world. On the other hand, she indicates that none of the great civilisations that preceded and surrounded them served them as model. With the Greeks something completely new came into the world. They were the first Westerners. "The spirit of the West, the modern spirit, is a Greek discovery and the place of the Greeks is in the modern world." She adds: "For a brief period in Greece East and West met—the bias toward the rational that was to distinguish the West and the deep spiritual inheritance of the East were united."

In a penetrating analysis the authoress points out other elements in the Greek make-up.... a belief in philosophers and an equally strange lack of belief in religious men,—a constant search for system, order and connection, the love of reason and of life and delight in the use of the mind and body. Greek art, she avers, is intellectual art—the art of men who were clear and lucid thinkers. The same is true of the Greek way of writing, where fancy travels with a tight rein. Contrast this with the English genius which is like a Gothic cathedral, a Renaissance portrait endowed by all that beautiful laboration of detail can do and we have an insight into the realism of the Greeks, says Miss Hamilton—a statement that is partly open to question. Equally open to question is her statement, "What marked the Greeks off from Egypt and India was not an inferior degree of spirituality but a superior degree of mentality."

Bristling with quotations, the book presents in chapter after chapter the real glory that was Greece, its institutions, its leisured society and its ideals. "To rejoice in life to find the world beautiful and delightful to live in was a mark of the Greek spirit". As this spirit is unfolded in chapter after chapter one begins to wonder if it can be revived in the modern world.

Miss Hamilton concludes on a note of hope, "We cannot recapture the Greek point of view, the simplicity and directness of their vision are not for us. The wheels of time never turn backward and fortunately so. The deep integration of the idea of the individual gained through the centuries since Greece can never be lost. But modern science has made generalisations of greater truth than the Greeks could reach through a greater knowledge of individual facts.

"If we can follow that method and through our own intense realisation of ourselves reach a unity with all men, seeing as deeply as the great tragic poets of old saw, that what is of any importance in us is what we share with all, that there will be a new distribution in the scale and the balance held so evenly in those great days of Greece may be ours as well."

An American view on India's role in Korea

New Outline Of U. S. History

AN OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY: Raj Kamal Publications. Ltd., Himalaya House, Hornby Road, Bombay. Price As. 12. Pages 146.

WHILE recent historians have compiled excellent enthologies to picture America through eye-witnesses, the United States Information Service has been unusually effective in a new outline of history, which relies exclusively upon facts.

The aim of the book is to trace some of the major currents of thought and development in the nation's growth and to add to the store of shared knowledge and mutual understanding between those who read and the people of the United States. And the scope is wide, ranging from the Colonial period of the seventeenth century, the winning of independence from Britain and the formation of a national Government, westward expansion and the civil war to the era of expansion and reform which led to the making of modern America. Within this scope the authors bring to bear a number of facts which reveal the many facets that went into the formation of American nationalism. They cover most aspects of modern America.

Concerned primarily with economic and political trends, they describe cultural and aesthetic activities.

The United States, as they see it, is the product of two principal forces—the immigration of European peoples with their varied ideas, customs and national characteristics and the impact of a new country which modified these distinctly European cultural traits. The earlier colonists adapted themselves to the conditions existing in their own particular settlements. Of equal significance for the future were the foundations of American education and culture, established during this period. To quote the French husbandman, Hector Crevecoeur, "What then is the American, this new man. He is either a European or the descendant of an European, hence the strange mixture of blood which you find in no other country. He is an American, who leaving behind him his ancient prejudices and manners, receives new ones from the new mode of life."

This nationalism was perhaps the most powerful single idea shaping the history of the next century. Nationalism held sway over the minds of men in every continent. The American colonists began like people all over Europe to demand more, not less freedom and naturally revolted against the stringent measures of the British. Finally the declaration of independence made clear the political philosophy of the States, formed a political theory —that of self-government—self-evident to most Americans since that day. "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, and among these are life liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

LUSTY REPUBLIC

It was a lusty republic that set out on its career. The economic problems caused by the war were on the way to solution, immigration from Europe came in volume, good farms were to be had for small sums, labour was in strong demand—Government organisation was, however, no small task. The differing views of those in power—more effective organisation versus wider liberty for individuals, were each playing their way very salutory and stabilising influences.

The war of 1812 declared against Britain, put an end to this domestic peace. Americans were becoming too selfish and too prone to think in local terms. The war renewed the national feeling which the revolution had given. The national territory now stretched over forest, plain and mountain and the land of promise was demonstrably the land of performance. Yet all visitors quickly found that two Americas really existed, that of the North and that of the South. The slave very system was irrepressible. The civil war and the bitterness it engendered was one of the great tragedies of American history. It heralded the coming of age of the U.S.A.

GREAT STRIDES

During the next fifty years the country was transformed from a rural republic to an urban land. Great factories marked the landscape and with them came accompanying evils—monopolies and factory conditions.

The Second World War paved the way for a still more different understanding of history. To sum up, "As the world moved into the second half of the twentieth century it was clear that the great majority of Americans felt that the political, economic and moral isolation of the United States had completely come to an end. At home the nation was concerned with strengthening the reformes which had begun during the New Deal era. Abroad it was committed above all to an economically healthy and political free Western Europe as the core of a better future for the world.

Excellent photographs, apt captions and pleasing layout add flavour and interest to this book the price of which is within the means of the average man.

—P.

UNDERWORLD

SAUNDARYA JYOT: By Ramanlal Vasantlal Desai. Published by R. R. Sheth and Co., Bombay No. 2. Price Rs. 5-8.

SAUNDARYA JYOT is a fine novel in the good old Ramanlal Desai tradition.

With a profusion of characters and incidents, with that ever-present suggestion of mystery acting as a spice, the novel happily beguiles the reader for a few hours, and incidentally tells him a lot of things about the latent corruption in our civilized world.

Deepak, the hero is an idealist who stubbornly opposes his capitalist father and convests him in the end. His interest in the poorer classes of society is amply repaid when he makes the acquaintance of a regenerated character like Ratan. Ratan is a fine study of the underworld. The simple fact that criminals are not devoid of humanity is charmingly illustrated by Ratan and Nanak. The single-minded affection of Nanak for his adopted sister is a redeeming trait in his character.

Naina, the heroine, is a bundle of contradictions. Her determination to be an actress will not allow her to be a favourite with the average reader. Moreover, the character of Ratan is so forceful that she suffers in comparison. Her affection for Deepak is very vaguely portrayed, and Deepak's indifference towards her makes the end almost artificial. Yet, 'Saundarya Jyot' remains a good story. It has the quality of arresting the attention of the reader. And the dearth of well-written original novels in Gujarati is sufficient guarantee towards its success.

In the foreword of this novel Ramanlal speaks of the lukewarm reception given to his books by the readers. If such indeed is the sad fact, it merely points to the habit of the average Gujarati of not spending good money in buying books. It does not by any means reflect discredit on his recent books, nor does it suggest that they are not widely read. As a matter of fact, with the sad demise of Meghani, and the comparative retreat of Munshi, Ramanlal Desai is the foremost novelist of Gujarat and all his readers expect great things from him. It is to be hoped that they will cultivate the habit of buying the books which they like, and thus give a visible proof of their interest in the development of Gujarati Literature.

Ramanlal Desai has just completed sixty years and the public is celebrating the occasion in the usual way. If along with the other items, the sale of his books also goes up, it will indicate that Gujarati readers know how to appreciate the work of their authors.

—D. G. P.

Between You And Me

APART from its national character the Five-Year Plan is the first essay in international co-operation. That it has evoked sentimental response from proper quarters is evident from the encomium paid to it by a financial expert like Sir George Schuster, who certified not only the soundness of the Plan but also saw in it revolutionary possibilities of raising the standards of the masses in a peaceful and evolutionary way.

Former American Ambassador to India, Mr. Chester Bowles, has been carrying on a whirlwind propaganda urging upon his countrymen that India is the bastion of democracy in the East, and that it is in the interest of the Western Democracies to provide the sinews to make the Five-Year Plan a success. He has urged upon the American Capitalists to provide funds and the technical know-how and cement the Indo-American relations on a democratic basis.

*

The Five-Year Plan is a pioneer scheme in deficit financing. There is a gap between the resources and the expenditure which is anticipated to be filled in by foreign capital, especially from America.

This anticipation is based on the positive proof given by America for helping under-developed countries by the Point Four Plan. When India is prepared to foot the major portion of the bill by increasing taxation and all out-mobilisation of national wealth for the success of the plan, it is but natural to expect that America will fill in the gap in pursuance of its own ideology of helping nationalism to "contain" Communism.

*

India Government had to battle with national prejudice against foreign capital before launching the Five-Year Plan. The preferential treatment which British capital enjoyed in India due to the control of industrial and economic policy by British vested interests lingered in the memory of the people even after the advent of independence.

The role of British capital in the emasculation of the country is an inglorious chapter in Indo-British history. The Indian textile industry was kept as a subordinate branch of Lancashire interests. Apart from the most-favoured-nation treatment which the British capitalists enjoyed in India, Banking, shipping and insurance were dominated by the British who accorded discriminatory treatment to the sons of the soil. Every forward step towards industrialisation was blocked and official commissions pompously reported that combustion engines could not be manufactured in India, and that there were no natural facilities even for starting paper manufacture in the country. The "Ditchers" of Calcutta and the planters of Assam and Nilgris dictated government policies and there was no room for foreign capital other than the British.

*

The way in which foreign businessmen behaved is illustrated by the Sassoons who owned a number of textile mills in Bombay. The management of the mills was so unsatisfactory that recurring losses depreciated the value of the shares from Rs. 10 to 8 annas. When Mr. B. F. Bharucha, the tribune of the public, picked holes in the balance sheet of the company, Sir Victor Sasson was adamant and Mr. Bharucha's was a voice in the wilderness. Mr. Bharucha walked out in protest, making a free gift of his shares to Sir Victor who purchased them for the face value and donated them to the Workmen's Benefit Fund.

*

When the Congress launched the boycott for foreign cloth during the Civil Disobedience days, Sir Victor refused to line up with the Swadeshi programme and threatened to fight the Congress to the tune of a crore of rupees. He threatened to close his mills and induced the workmen to march to the Congress House and expostulate in mass demonstration against the Congress policy of Swadeshi.

During the war when orders for military clothing began to flow and the financial outlook of the mills began to brighten up, as a shrewd businessman, Sir Victor seized the opportunity to sell his deprecated mills at a fabulous price and quitted the country bag and baggage. He frankly told the pressmen that India with increased national consciousness was not a paying proposition, and that he was going to South America to find pastures anew. Buccaneering of this type naturally prejudiced Indians against the incursions of foreign captial.

*

Predatory capitalism is up in arms against the flare-up of naesant nationalism every where. It is the same story in Malaya and Indo-China, where British and French imperialisms are battling with nationalist forces to make rubber. tin and other strategic materials safe for British and French capitalists.

The Middle East oil cauldron is the burning fire of popular discontent where imperialist Powers are performing witch dances as in the first scene of "Macbeth". The witches' slogan:

"Fair is foul and foul is fair
Hovers through fog and filthy air."

is a true description of the state of affairs in the Middle East. The oil nationalisation plan of Iran represents the spearhead of nationalism, which scored the first round of victory over the British capitalist forces. But capitalism, though scotched, is not yet dead. The tumbling of governments and quick-changing scene in the Iranian picture are subtle manoeuvres of capitalist Powers in their bid to recapture the lost oil empire.

*

The recent happenings in British Guiana, where British colonialism has suspended the constitution to unseat a popular ministry, throw a flood light on the machinations of the capitalist-cum-imperialism. The exploitation of the plantation workers by the British sugar Barons is notorious and a red herring is drawn across the trail to brand the unseated Premier Dr. Jagan, and his party as Communists and "fellow travellers". British troops and naval forces have taken charge of the island and a "clean-up" campaign according to colonial pattern is going on. But that is not the end of it.

*

The Guiana happenings are having repercussions in the British colonies in Central America, and British Honduras in Central America is threatening to become a danger spot. According to the latest report, officials in British Honduras are anxiously watching development of a potential "Second Guiana". If one is to believe the British officials on the spot, the political front in Honduras has been captured by the People's United Party, which is in turn dominated by a hard core of anti-British extremists, whose Communist sympathies are ill-concealed. One is puzzled at this sudden and dramatic upsurge against the Whiteman's burden which Britain is bravely shouldering in the New World. Probably, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton's policy is hastening the last days of the British Empire.

*

According to a recent American Publication, U.S. Investors prefer Mexico and South America for investment purposes, because of bumber dividend possibilities and do not want to take chances with Asian countries. But even South America which has been upto now considered as the capitalists' paardise is fading out, as nationalism is slowly rearing its head.

The hunger march of the mine workers of Rosita and Kleota in Mexico and their united front forced the capitalists to climb down and accede to their demand. This gave an impetus to tabacco plantation workers in Chile to formulate a charter of demands which the planters were ultimately forced to accept.

The resurgent nationalism in Honduras which scares the capitalists as 'second Guiana' is not a sudden development, but has been building up its strength capitalising on the discontent of the banana plantation workers. The United Fruit Company which virtually holds a monopoly in plantations has been thriving on sweated labour and helotry conditions. Apart from being a dominant commercial combine, this company has been a power 'behind the throne' pulling the wires of administration and tightening the grip on labour. This has forced labour to organise itself to enforce its demands against this giant combine, though it suits the capitalists to brand the workers as communists.

*

Recently a trade union leader from Honduras gave an inside picture of the working of the United Fruit Company and divulged the contents of a secret circular issued by one of its former directors, Mr. H. Rolson. The circular runs thus.

"We should demand and seek to the best of our abilities to control the nation and all its wealth. In order to obtain all the land necessary for our purpose, we should conclude such rigid contracts that no one would be able to compete with us and that the organisation and development of any new enterprise should be made impossible here without our will and control.

"We should develop among the subject peoples resignation to the inevitability of our expansion and to get them accustomed to our policy and orders. A careful study and investigation has shown us that people whose dignity has been destroyed by alcohol and drugs are most suitable for our needs and obedient to our desore, because they completely lose their individual character conscience and sense of patriotism. All our ideas and acts must revolve round the words—Force, Discipline and Labour Camps. Not a word of charity."

*

Capitalism of this type, which is out to debase humanity for its exploitation purposes, will make even the worm turn. No wonder that labour in Honduras is up in arms against foreign plantation magnates. After the advent of industrial revolution imperialism and capitalism have marched hand in hand, aiding and abetting each other in aggressive expansion. Now that imperialism is forced to retreat and quit, capitalism also will have to go with the wind, unless it changes its colour and complexion in tune with the times. The Anglo-Iranian oil deadlock and the plight of British capitalists in Mao's China are symptomatic of the nemesis that has overtaken predatory capitalism. Capitalism will have to exalt utility as the motto and identify itself with the country of adoption. Otherwise, it will have to face the danger of wholesale expropriation or nationalisation, even without compensation.

*

Viewed in this context, India's Five Year Plan is a sporting challenge to the capitalists of the world to play the game. The recent agreements with oil refineries give ample proof of India's intention to give a fair and square deal to foreign capital, consistent with the interests of our country. Safety of capital is assured and guarantee is given against discrimination and expropriation. This is a golden opportunity for foreign capital to rehabilitate itself in the eyes of the world. Our need for foreign aid is great, but the capitalists' need for safe investment is greater. On this common ground, both can meet and work to mutual advantage.

*

Kalki Annual

THE "Kalki" Diwali number is a bumper production of literary and artistic merit. Among notable contributors are Rajaji, the Chief Minister of Madras, Lieut.-Governor Mr. K. Santhana, eminent litterateurs like "T.K.C." Shuddhananda Bharathi and many a "nom de plume" including Kalki.

Rajaji begins with the Ramayana episode of Paduka Pattabhishekam and expounds a novel "philosophy of chappals", as instrument of truth and prohibition. The contributions from other writers cover many fields and sum up the modern urges and trends of Tamilnad. Kalki's skit on "Stage Star", with its literary flourishes and rollicking humour, is the story of the year. In between the cyclone that devastated Tamilnad two years back and the storm that broke out in Andhra on the death of the patriot Potti Sriramulu, he has woven a glamorous story full of human interest and has used it as a vehicle for a running commentary on modern trends in music, stagecraft, fine arts and social conduct.

The art section of the number is a panorama of wealth and colour. Paintings by "Srimathi", Kanu Desai, Balu Bros. and Sarvanan adorn the volume. The picture story of Damayanti and Nala by "Maniam" and the "twin-personality" pictures by the same artist break new grounds in the art of illustration. Pictures of "Worlds, old and new" by Chandra, and cartoons on "Men and events of the year" by Raghu add to the spice of the contents. The issue is well got up and is priced Rs. 5/-.

RIVER TRIP

We took the boat at Westminster,
"Coronation Evening Cruise."
Little thinking we'd embarked
For the world's end and further.

The river water, buoyant, gray,
With flashes from the setting sun
Carried us firmly at full-tide
Towards the city's working day.

Led us to the ancient quays,
Pool of London, where unload
Their spices, hardwood, wheat and salt,
Merchants from the seven seas.
Then we changed our course and turned,
The sun had slipped into the East,
The lights of London cast their fires
And on the darkened water burned.

A carnival change, for Parliament,
St. Paul's, the Tower and County Hall,
Battersea Park were all alight,
Jeweled and pearled and radiant.

And all the work and all the care
Was chased away by a thousand stars
And the worry and fret of a city day
By coloured moons on the night air.

So short a journey went so far,
So slight a cost, so wide a range,
The evening cruise at Westminster
To the world's end and further.

SYLVIA READ.

NOW RUNNING at BOMBAY

SWASTIK
Today mat. at 11-30
Daily at 2-30, 5-45 & 9 p.m.

CAPITOL
Today mat. at 11-15
Daily at 2-30, 5-45 & 9 P.M.

JAI HIND
At 11-15 a.m.
2-30, 5-45 & 9 p.m.

RIVOLI
At 11-15 a.m.
2-30, 5-45 & 9 p.m.

AVM's
LADKI

ALSO RUNNING AT

BARODA	—Mohan	RAJKOT	—Gaisford
JUNAGAD	—Haresh	SOLAPUR	—Meena
KOLHAPUR	—Rajaram	NASIK	—Vijayanand
NAGPUR	—Liberty	INDORE	—Prakash
UJJAIN	—Regal	AKOLA	—Manek
RAIPUR	—Kamal	BHOPAL	—Bharat
AMRAVATI	—Shree	BIKANER	—Prakash
			—Chitra
JAIPUR	—Manprakash	JODHPUR	—Olympic

AVM PRODUCTIONS

Distributors:—"Screens" for Bombay and C.P. & C.I.
Rajashree Pictures for Rajasthan.

DR CHEDDI JAGAN'S WEAKSPOT

Peep Behind British Guiana Facade

By Julian Bates

Georgetown, British Guiana

ALL is calm in this tropical land of the three rivers, where the British Government earlier last month temporarily suspended democracy rather than risk the formation of a Communist state in the Western Hemisphere

There are no whisperings in the bazaars to indicate that British Guiana's sugar workers will take up their long machetes emulating the Mau Mau with their panga knives in Kenya, Britain's other troubled colony.

Sir Alfred Savage, Her Majesty's urbane and soft-spoken Governor, still frequently takes a stroll to catch the evening breeze after the humidity of the day. If guards are present, they are not apparent. If Sir Alfred is perturbed he does not show it.

British soldiers, rushed here to forestall any trouble after the leftist government was ousted October 9, idle away their time playing with the native children and jostling freely among the bazaar crowds, buying souvenirs to send home.

Mass gatherings are banned in the sugar and rum colony — but not those around the regimental band of the Royal Welch Fusiliers at its daily public concert.

British Guiana, still blinking at its sudden elevation from comparative obscurity into world prominence, is quietly waiting to see how successful Dr. Cheddi Jagan is in restoring power to his deposed "People's Progressive Government."

While Dr. Jagan has rushed to London to try to swing British public opinion — particularly that part of it represented by British Labour — to the side of the People's Porgressive Party, British officials here are at work clearing up the economic disorder he left behind him.

Convinced by the six-month rule of the PPP that constitutional power came too quickly to this poor and politically immature colony — an Idaho-sized land of jungles and mountains on the north-east coast of South America — the Governor and his officials are preparing an interim government.

No Violence

Officials say that the British Army garrison will be maintained for this period to support the undermanned police force, which itself was beginning to come under PPP influence.

Dr. Jagan and PPP Chairman Forbes Burnham, graduate of Oxford and member of the English bar, have repeatedly said they will not order violence. There have been a few cases of intimidation reported from the sugar plantations but these appear to be the work of local roughnecks.

Though British Guiana exports rice, timber, gold and diamonds and bauxite, it is essentially a one-crop colony; sugar and its by-products rums and molasses. The PPP is firmly entrenched among sugar plantation workers and if any trouble i coming, it is virtually certain to start on the country's 21 sugar estates.

Lack of concerted labour action against the dismissal of the government is the key to Dr. Jagan's weakness. He gained power but lacks an organized political movement ready to follow him at a word. It was his attempt to form this movement rapidly after the April election victory that led to his downfall.

Dr. Jagan, an East Indian dentist, formed the PPP as a political movement after the big sugar strikes of 1948. It had previously been an inactive committee. Among its members were Forbes Burnham and Janet Rosenberg Jagan, the party leader's Detroit-born wife Dr Jagan was elected to the Legislature as an independent in 1947 under the limited franchise then existing.

Nationalist Surge

The party seized its chance after the sugar strikes. It began to move among the workers with a highly attractive programme and with better organizational ability than the colony's other small parties.

The workers of British Guiana emerged from World War II pressing for more power as part of the general surge of nationalism in the British colonial empire. The young men had seen conditions in other parts of the world. Political progress in India and West Africa had a considerable impact here.

Against this background, the British Labour Government in 1950 appointed a threeman commission to frame the Constitution just suspended. The commission came as the PPP began to pull in recruits in a big way.

The commission returned to London satisfied that more political freedom should be given to polyglot people of British Guiana, made up of 190,680 East Indians, 156,061 Negroes of African descent, 44,975 mixed or Coloured people, 17,614 Amerindian tribesmen, 8,828 Portuguese, 3,855 other whites (British officials and settlers), and 3,537 Chinese.

Its recommendations, accepted by the British Parliament and introduced as a new Constitution by the Conservative government in April this year, were:

Universal adult suffrage at the age of 21; an executive consisting of the Governor, the Chief Secretary, Financial Secretary, and Attorney-General (all appointed officers), one minister without portfolio, and six ministers elected by the Legislature with charge of government departments; a House of Assembly of 24 elected members and three official ministers (the Governor's three top officials); and an upper house (the State Council) of nine members—six nominated by the Governor and three appointed by him on the Assembly's recommendation.

Recognizing the political immaturity of the people the commission gave the Governor veto powers and made his paid officials responsible for foreign affairs, defense, law and order, and finance. The State Council also had power to delay Assembly bills up to a year.

While this Constitution was being framed the PPP had been busy preparing to win the elections with a highly attractive programme: a social security project, first plans for a free health service, government - controlled (and secular) education to replace church and company schools, drainage and irrigation schemes, and distribution of smallholdings on reclaimed land.

Who To Pay?

Who was going to pay the bill? The PPP proposed to nationalize the sugar plantations and pay for social reforms out of the profits.

The Guianese responded as the PPP anticipated. Seventy per cent of the electorate voted last April and returned the party with a small but absolute (51 per cent) majority, giving it 18 out of the 24 seats in the House of Assembly.

MRS. JAGAN.

Dr. Jagan became First (or Prime) Minister, Forbes Burnham Minister of Education, and other PPP leaders took over the portfolios of Social Welfare, Health and Housing, Communications, and Works and Labour.

Flushed with victory, Dr. Jagan suddenly changed tactics and led the party to disaster. He went all out for that mass political movement he had lacked. Putting social projects in the background, party leaders campaigned for the downfall of the sugar plantations and elimination of the Governor's powers.

Here was Marxist doctrine in its purest form to win mass support to take over natural resources to grab power.

Sporadic and often bloody strikes on sugar estates were the work of the PPP. So was a petition demanding revision of the Constitution to end the Governor's powers and abolish the State Council.

On October 8, after much speculation in the world press, the Colonial Office announced that troops were on their way here to preserve peace. The following day, Friday, October 9, the Constitution was suspended and Dr. Jagan's government ousted to prevent its plan "to establish a Communist state."

Britain's latest trouble spot in the Western Hemisphere

Salvaged Unity

Dr. Jagan was left without power and— far from his mass movement—rapidly losing public support.

The only thing he has salvaged is his party unity. Realizing that a split now would smash the PPP entirely, its leaders are presenting a solid front.

While the Governor, himself a financial expert, is trying to restore economic confidence both in and outside the colony after strikes and neglect of duties, the main opposition United Democratic Party is slowly organizing an attempt to fill the political vacuum.

Its leaders, John Carter, W. R. Kendall, are attacking the problem by fairly active recruiting among the big floating vote people who voted for the PPP because of its sweeping promises or simply because it was the only party to canvass their area.

Though the sugar estates made an operating profit of £1,120,000 in 1947, the company found working methods and wages antiquated. Men and women worked up to their waists in water. "It would not be true to state that every trace of racial atmosphere on estates has been eradicated," said J. A. Williams, president of Queens College, Cambridge, in his report. — "Christian Science Monitor."

WASHINGTON, A STORE-HOUSE OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS

WASHINGTON, (By Air).

NO conscientious sightseer to the U. S. capital can consider that he has seen Washington until he crosses the Potomac River into Virginia.

The District of Columbia was originally a square bisected by the river. Although part of the original district was given back to Virginia, Washington today spills over onto the Virginia side, and Virginia's historical sites are inseparable from the history of the city itself.

Official Washington claims the Pentagon as its own, but it is actually in Virginia. Known as the world's largest office building, it houses more than 40,000 persons and its five floors contain 16½ miles of corridors.

MOUNT VERNON

Most popular shrine in the state, and perhaps in the whole nation, is Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington. It is reached by skirting the river some 16 miles south along the beautiful Mount Vernon Memorial Highway.

Restored and maintained by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, the home of the first President of the United States is an outstanding example of plantation life in the 18th century.

Bricks from the White House have been used in the restoration of the greenhouse. The kitchen house also has been improved through restoration of food storage pits and by adding a servants' dining room.

Mount Vernon is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day.

WASHINGTON'S CHAPEL

Returning to Washington along the same route, you will pass through Alexandria, one of the important port cities in colonial days. Both George Washington and Robert E. Lee worshipped in Christ Episcopal Church there. Carlisle House and Gadsby's Tavern are among many historic sites that preserve much of the original flavour of the old town.

George Washington's adopted son, George Washington Parke Custis, built the mansion that sits high on the Virginia hillside across the river from the Lincoln Memorial in Washington. Mr. Custis's only daughter, Mary, married Robert E. Lee, so this home is linked with two of the great names in American history.

DURING CIVIL WAR

At the outbreak of the Civil War, the Lee family evacuated the mansion when Union troops seized property as far south as Alexandria. The estate became an armed camp. Following the first Battle of Bull Run, the house became a field hospital. Arlington National Cemetery is now located on the site of the original Arlington estate. There you will visit the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the Memorial Amphitheatre, as well as see the interior of the beautiful Lee mansion.

On the front lawn of the home overlooking the city he helped plan, is the tomb of Maj. Gen. Charles L'Enfant.

BULL-RUN BATTLE

Following your visit to the mansion, you would find a short trip southwest of Washington the locale of the first and second Battles of Manassas (Bull Run) of interest. Battlefield markers, a museum containing a diorama give the visitor an excellent of the movements of troops these important early engagements of the Civil War.

Richmond, capital of the Confederacy, was a prize for the opposing forces. Fredericksburg, between Washington and Richmond, lay directly in the path of a northern invasion. The result that the area in and around the charming little Virginia town probably seen more heavy, continuous fighting than any area of comparable size on the continent.

GETTYSBURG

A most rewarding all-day trip from Washington is the one to Gettysburg National Military Park in Pennsylvania. An excellent diorama there provides an excellent running picture of the Civil War battle.

Washington is not only a city of major interest itself, it is also an excellent headquarters from which to sally forth into the surrounding area, rich in historical importance.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

There's Plenty Of Interest In Errors And Varieties

TO THE CONNOISEUR, CRAFTMANSHIP COUNTS FOR A GOOD DEAL. NOWHERE IS IT MORE TRUE THAN IN THE FIELD OF HOBBIES, WHERE THE ENTHUSIAST WILL CHECK EACH PIECE OF EQUIPMENT MINUTELY AND TAKE A JUST PRIDE IN THE EXCELLENCE OF ITS FASHION.

Get a couple of gun fiends — or let's call them 'rifle fans'! — together, and in no time at all will they be discussing the finer points of their weapons and probably getting quite heated in the process. Take anglers, or yachtsmen, or cricketers or any other — each will be intent on getting flawless workmanship if at all he can, putting up with inferior goods only in the last extreme.

In any case, I do not think that there is a single hobby in which faulty goods and glaring mistakes are tolerated. All, that is except philately; It's a little difficult to believe at first. Stamps are gems of art in miniature; stamp engravers have to undergo a more intensive and specialised course of training than men of almost any other trade or calling.

Being almost on a par with currency, the Governments concerned maintain the stricktest check on the products leaving their presses and see to it that any defective stamps are weeded out immediately.

Collectors are up in arms if a design is at all ugly or if colours are badly chosen, or if a long set is unduly monotonous. In fact, they are so notoriously finicky in matters pertaining to the hobby that the postal authorities—to whom collectors are a welcome and very easy source of revenue —are constantly falling over each other in an endeavour to please them as much as possible.

They Choose Duds!

And yet, come to think of it, was there ever such a waste of time? For particular as he might be about any given issue a collector would almost invariably reject a normal, that is perfect, copy and take an 'error', which is, after all defective, in its stead! This is a most amazing phenomenon, and one that is, as I have said, confined to philately.

Actually, the bigger the blunder, the better it has a chance of going over with a bang and hitting the heights of popularity. Each stamp must be centred perfectly—that is to say it must have equal margins about the design. But these same fastidious Johnnies who insist on god centering will fall over each other in their anxiety to get hold of a stamp that shows the head printed upside down in relation to the frame!

If a printer happens to be a very conscientious bloke, and checks and double-checks all his output, so that a batch of overprinted stamps goes out without a single blemish, collectors are certain to be disappointed. But let him mis-spell a word a couple of times in the sheet, let him replace a cliche upside down, let him drop some steel instrument on one of the plates and break of an 'E' so that it looks like an 'F'— let any of these happen, and collectors will be milling around the post offices trying to get hold of the defective copies, while the perfect specimens will likely go a-begging.

Thrives On Errors

The fact is that philately thrives on 'errors', and the fewer the errors in a particular printing, the scarcer are the stamps going to be when the few examples that do exist are rounded up by collectors. Errors come in all shapes and sizes, so to say. Some are tiny things that require a magnifier for identification, some are so glaring that any tyro can spot them, and make one wonder how they leaked past the chekers at the printing works in the first place.

Of the first kind, many took place in the old days when mechanical stereotyping of designs was not always possible. It can easily be seen that in cases where each stamp on the sheet had to be engraved separately, the craftsman might get careless and perpetrate some 'boners'.

There are a couple of first class examples among the early line engraved issues of Great Britain, where the 'check-letters' in the corners had to be punched individually on to the plate. One famous error occurred when a letter was left out—the stamp is worth several hundred pounds today!—and another occurred when a wrong letter was substituted.

How Errors Occur

Printing methods were not so advanced in those far of days, and a good deal of latitude was permitted. The printers seemed to believe that as long as a stamp bore a superficial resemblance to what it was supposed to look like, the rest did not matter very much!

The most expensive stamp in the world, the 3 skillings-banco error of the Swedish first issue—it recently sold for over £12,000, thus beating the long standing record held by the British Guiana 1c of 1856—took place due to this sort of carelessnes. A cliche of the 3skb was apparently placed on the printing plate of the 8 skb, with the result that it was printed in an entirely wrong colour. Only one example of this stamp has ever come to light, and it is, of course, worth ten thousand times its weight in gold.

All sorts of things can happen when a plate is being assembled. The first issue of Western Australia was printed by lithography. The printing surface in the lithographic process is built up by a series of 'transfers'. In an absent minded moment the man in charge of this delicate piece of work stuck the picture of the frame upside down, with the result that when the printed stamp is viewed by itself, the swan which is the central feature appears to stand on its head!

Sometimes stamps in a sheet are printed inverted in relation to others in the sheet, a pair head-to-head or foot-to-foot being known as a 'tete-beche pair.' This type of stamp is not always a true 'error' since some printers use these tete-beche pairs for separation of portions of the sheet and for other technical reasons.

In such cases, tete-beche pairs will be fairly frequent and will be found throughout the sheets of a particular printing. That is why the tete-beche pairs of India George V and George VI issues are so common.

Tete-Beche Pairs

But at other times, only isolated stamps in the sheet are inverted, and their value consequently goes up, in proportion to their scarcity. All kinds of freak tete-beche pairs are to be found in the early issues of France. All are expensive, starting off at twenty pounds and odd and winding up in the dizzy levels of several thousands of pounds per pair! These French tete beche pairs are found in all sorts of positions on the sheet, and the number of pairs per sheet also varies with each printing and value.

The man who printed these stamps was a genius without a doubt, but he was also an eccentric with a gift for showmanship. The French tete-beche pairs were certainly no accident, but he never revealed the reason why he had inserted them, and till this day, despite several plausible theories that have been put forward in the matter, no one is quite sure as to what was the true reason for certain stamps in the sheet being inverted.

It can be seen easily enough that when a sheet of stamps has to be fed into a press twice, the possibility of an error occurring becomes twice as great. That is why so many 'inverted overprints' and 'inverted centres' (in bi-coloured stamps) take place, both these classes being printed in two operations.

If the man attending to the press lets his attention wander, and if there has been some accidental shuffling of the sheets after one colour has been printed, the sheet may be fed into the press upside down, with the result that one part of the stamp will come inverted in relation to the other.

The greatest Indian rarities belong to this class, where the Queen's head for the bi-coloured 4 anna value of the 1854 lithographed issue was inverted in certain printings. Very few perfect copies of this stamp have escaped the ravages of time, and only one prime 'cut-square' copy is known. the rest being inferior 'cup-to-chape' specimens.

Inverts

Inverted centres of this class can be found from the five continents. These are some modern New Zealand issues which fetch a fairly stiff price and we can find them all over from Borneo and Liberia to the European countries and the South American Republics.

Inverted centres are about the most popular form of error, though due to this popularity and the ease with which defects of this nature can be stopped at the source by the checkers, material is very scarce, very much in demand, and consequently very expensive.

The most spectacular 'inverts', however, come from the United States, where many of them are priced at £1,000 and more apiece. During the last century the public was not 'au fait' to the value of these errors and it is related that many persons went back to the post offices and turned in rare inverts of the early bi-coloured square format issues in exchange for stamps with the pictures right side up!

But collectors became better educated as time went on, and when an invert was discovered in the bi-coloured air-mail stamps, the fellow who was first in line at the counter gave a startled gasp and promptly bought up the entire sheet and went gloating on his way confident that he had made the bargain of a lifetime.

He made several thousand times his initial investment, while those who were early in on the band wagon in relieving him of his load did not do so badly, either, since the stamps are worth over Rs. 10,000 each today! Just shows that it pays to keep one's eyes wide open!

Making Finds

It will never be known just how many bargains ardent collectors have missed merely because they have not been in the right place at the right time. Even the most experienced collectors have been victims of inattention. I remember reading some time ago about Robson Lowe, one of Britain's foremost philatelic auctioneers and an acknowledged expert on stamps of Great Britain snapping up at a ridiculously low figure—from another British specialist dealer, mind you!—a prime rarity that looked on the surface like a much commoner variety.

But the real point of the story is that Lowe himself admitted that he remembered having seen that envelope before in a batch of correspondence that he had handled, and that it was likely that he has looked at the stamps on the cover many, many times without being in the least aware of the treasure that lay before him! This particular story had, of course, a happy ending, save for the poor mug who sold the goods! But there must be thousands of similar rare items circulating from collector to collector without anyone being aware of their true value.

A good practice to follow in every case where one can get hold of a quantity of a common issue of which there happen to be scarce varieties of a similar appearance is to go over the stamps at least twice with extreme care.

If there is no luck, it does not really matter, but it will save a lot of heartburning if YOU find a rarity instead of selling off the entire lot as junk and having someone else crow about what a fool you've been.

I have invariably kept by oddments to sort in leisure moments, and although I have drawn a blank as often as not, I have managed to get my hands on some pretty good items. Like the time I picked a perfect and unmistakable copy of the Edward VII tenpenny 'No Cross On Crown' variety (valued at several pounds) in unsevered paid with normal.

Small Variations

It is in the field of these 'minute' varieties rather than in the more obvious errors like the 'inverts' that discoveries are even now waiting to be made. The very commonest stamps of Great Britain bristle with instances where a mistake in lettering or a variation from the normal in watermark or colour sends the price soaring up from pennies to pounds.

It is all due to the old case of familiarity breeding contempt—that and an overweening sense of pessimism that seems to afflict many collectors, an attitude that it might happen to the other fellow but 'it could never happen to me'.

And if you are not the type to have patience enough to go through a couple of thousand common stamps, try looking a little more carefully when you inspect dealer's stockbooks or old collections that are offered to you. There is nothing unethical or dishonest about this. In fact, picking up bargains that the seller is not aware of, is **perfectly** fair game for the philatelist.

Knowledge Needed

But there is a good deal of spadework required if you are to make a hit at this sort of thing. For one thing, you will have to know the catalogue backwards and forwards, before you even attempt the game, so that you will be able to spot an unusual item in an instant, without having to make the matter obvious by checking up with a catalogue!

In philately, as in everything else, knowledge is power, but the acquiring of that knowledge often takes years and years. Hit and miss tactics and playing intuitive 'hunches' simply will not work unless there is a solid foundation of philatelic knowledge at the back of it all.

To return to the very beginning, philatelists are a pretty queer bunch, and the only group of intelligent men on God's earth to whom a craftsman's blunder becomes a thing to cherish and possess with pride.

In these days when thematic collecting is all the rage and birds, bees and butterflies find pages devoted to themselves, it would not be a bad idea for someone with a little patience to set about building an 'error and variety' sideline.

There are many inexpensive stamps to be found in the 'error and variety' group and the collection itself will be a thing to interest collector and non-collector alike. Go to it.

Revolt Of The Oppressed

This West German stamp has been released some time ago to mark the revolt of the East Berliners which led to such a stormy time and which was put down only when the heaviest measures were adopted by the communists. It has a symbolic design of a strong pair of arms bursting asunder the chains that bound them.

Big News From The Vatican

The Vatican is seriously considering a set of stamps to be issued to mark the Centenary of the Proclamation of the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The set will be an absolute 'must' with every collector interested in thematic collection.

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ACCIDENTAL DISCOVERIES MARCH OF SCIENCE

DISCOVERY OF X RAYS WAS ACCIDENTAL. Wilhelm Konrad Rontgen DISCOVERED X'RAYS ON NOV. 8, IN 1895. He stumbled upon this phenomenon during experimentation. The world is now well aware with the magic effect of these rays and they are used for various purposes. They are a very purposeful tool in scientific research. X'Rays are of great use for industrial purposes. They are used in detecting adulteration in food stuffs and in locating pearls in oysters without opening the shells and in distinguishing beetween real and artificial pearls.

By: Dr. Mrs. Radha Pant

IN the immortal and humorous masterpiece, 'The Pickwick papers Charles Dickens describes the famous trial between Mrs. Bardell and Mr. Pickwick in a very picturesque manner. The counsel for the plaintiff was questioning the existence of the organ of vision ih Sam Weller.

"Yes, I have a pair of eyes", replied Sam, "and that's just it. If they were a pair o'patent double million magnifying gas microscope of hextra power, p'raps I might be able to see through a flight of stairs and a deal door, but bein' only eyes, you see, my wisdom's limited." When Dickens put these words into the mouth of the facetious Sam in 1837, neither he nor his readers dreamed or suspected that in less than sixty years a wonderful phenomenon would be discovered which would indeed enable a device to 'see through a deal door!'

Perhaps there has never been a more epoch-making event which created a wider interest and more stir both among scientists and the general public than the discovery of X-rays or Rontgen Rays (named after the discoverer) by the hitherto comparatively unknown German Physicist, Wilhelm Konrad Rontgen on the 8th of November 1895, that is exactly 58 years ago.

Rontgen was the professor of Physics in the university of Wurzburg. His discovery is sometimes termed and classified under 'accidents' Rontgen was not actually looking or anticipating the phenomenon under question, but he happened to stumble upon it during experimentation.

In the fall of 1895, he was experimenting on the very interesting and fascinating study of the discharge of electricity through rarified gases. He had a large induction coil connected to a highly evacuated glass tube. The cathode was on one end of this glass tube, the anode being on the side, so that the rays proceeding from the cathode travelled in a straight line and struck against the other end of the tube. The tube was covered "with a somewhat closely fitting mantle of thick black card-board." With the room completely darkened, he observed that 'a paper screen washed with barium-platino-cyanide lights up brilliantly and flouresces equally well whether the treated side or the other be turned towards the discharge tube', the effect being visible two meters away from the apparatus.

PROPERTIES OF WONDERFUL RAYS

He realized the importance of his discovery and thoroughly studied the properties of these wonderful rays. As a result, he found that all substances were more or less transparent to X-Rays the transparency depending to some extent on the density of the substances intervening. Thus lead and lead glass are practically opaque to these rays, whereas aluminium and soda glass are transparent.

Flesh is much more transparent to these rays than bones and hence their use in surgery, to examine the bones, to detect fractures and the presence of foreign bodies, etc. Professor Rontgen found that many other substances besides the original material used, showed flourescence and that photographic films and plates were susceptible to X-rays.

He used layers of various substances to determine the absorption effect. He showed that the X-Rays, unlike the cathode rays, could not be deflected by a magnetic field and that electrified bodies in the neighbourhood of the tube were always discharged. Suspecting that the new rays were similar to the visible or ultra violet light, he tried experiments to show their reflection, refraction and for interference, but for all these, he obtained negative results. But quite recently and with difficulty signs of polarisation have been detected. Sharp shadows due to them indicate rectilinear propagation and further investigations seem to indicate a velocity equal to that of light.

Usually when an important discovery pertaining to science is made it is communicated to the world by writing a letter or short note to the English 'Nature', the German 'Naturwisesenschaften' or the French 'Comptes Rendus', but Professor Rontgen's announcement actually came through the daily press. He communicated his discovery to the Wurzburg Physico-Medical Society at its December meeting. The news reached Vienna with lightning speed and from there it was telegraphed and cabled to all parts of the world where it was received with a mixture of interest, amusement and incredulity.

Immediately following the announcement of the discovery of X-Rays by Rontgen, they were obtained in almost all the Physics laboratories since the Crook's tube (by means of which the rays could be produced) were available everywhere. But report goes that at that particular time the demand for them exceeded the supply.

Prof. H. A. Bumstead, the head of the Physics Department at Yale and who became later on a liaison officer for the scientific investigation of the English and United States Governments during the First World War, obtained successful photographs of the 'lead' in a pencil, eye-glasses in a case, the skeleton of a mouse, a frog and even a pair of English walnuts which had never been opened. Prof. C. C. Hutchins was particularly fortunate in obtaining the excellent photographs for that period and also rendered his assistance to the physicians in locating fractures, etc. in the human body.

APPLICATION TO SURGERY

The application of X-Rays to surgery was realized almost at once and the year 1896 saw the important role played by the new rays in the field of medical science. In the famous Cavendish Laboratory, at Cambridge, England, where because of the interest of its director, Sir J. J. Thomson, in the conduction of electricity in gases, vacuum technique had reached an extremely high stage, for that period, application of X-Rays to surgery were made, the work being in charge of two assistants. In his "Recollections and Reflections", Prof Thomson says that it was not uncommon to find fractures improperly set. Once, one of the patients and a member of the university who was in the habit of expressing himself in the strongest terms, had broken his arm and had brought his physician who had set it with him to see the X-Ray photograph. When the assistant returned in a much shorter time than was usual, Thomson asked him the reason. "Well", the assistant replied, "I came away because I thought the doctor would not like to hear what Mr. —— was saying to him after he saw the photograph!

Different views were put forward as to the nature of X-Rays. One suggestion, originated by Rontgen himself, was that they might be longitudinal vibrations in space or in the ether, as it was then called. Another suggestion was that the rays were a form of ultra-violet light of extremely short wavelengths. A third considered them as thin pulses, differing from light as the sound of a flash of lightning differs from the noise of thunder to which it gives rise.

The correct solution about the nature of these rays however, was not given by anyone until the year 1912 when Friedrich Knipping at the suggestion of Laue caused X-Rays to pass through a thin crystal obtaining diffraction effects which indicated that radiation consisted of electromagnetic waves, like light and radio waves, but with extremely high frequencies.

The widespread interest and the almost universal investigation of the new phenomenon made it inevitable that claimants for a share in the glory of the discovery should arise. Early in January 1896, the 'New York Daily Tribune' hinted that the Wurzburger investigator would have to divide the honours with Professor Fernando Sanford of Leland Stanford University because of a certain photograph which the latter had taken about two years before. Two months later, the same newspaper was ready to dismiss editorially the claim of Akron, an Ohio attorney, that he was the real discoverer of X-Rays. In the bombastic style of the times, it reads, 'There is perhaps no reason for doubting that Ohio contains now and then a transparent lawyer, but none of them are in the least likely to rob Herr Rontgen of his well-earned laurel. He is entitled to wear the X-Ray as the centre jewel of his frontlet with as incontestable a right as Orion wears the stars upon his band'.

IS IT ACCIDENT OR LUCK?

There must also have been much private wailing and gnashing of teeth. For, as has been said, before Rontgen's discovery nearly every laboratory of reputation had on hand the necessary apparatus; and in some of the experiments which had been performed, X-Rays were certainly produced. In fact, one observer had noticed that his photographic plates became fogged when left in the vicinity of a discharge tube. All he did was to remove them from there and keep safely away. He saved his plates but he missed the X-Rays. 'Accidents' happen only to scientists like Rontgen.

Popular interest in X-Rays led to many widespread misconceptions regarding their nature and properties and consequently furnished ample material for comic writers and cartoonists.

In the beginning, the destructive effects of these rays upon the tissues of the body were not realised and as a result many suffered from severe burns on the hands. Now that the danger is realized, the leading nations of the world have special laws regulating conditions for the protection of workers in Rontgenology.

At one time the belief was held in some quarters that equipped with an X-Ray camera, any one could go invading the privacy of one's home and person. It is reported that a certain state even went so far as to term it 'unlawful' to carry and make use of an X-Ray camera unlicensed.

The 'Life', a humorous magazine contributed a lot to keep this subject before the public. The following is a stanza from 'Lines on an X-Ray Portrait of a Lady' ending thus:

Her dorsal vertebrae are not concealed
By epidermis, but are well revealed.

Cartoons with X-Rays as the subject were not uncommon. One showed a drawing of an ostrich, depicting its skeleton, but there were also within the body shadows of such miscellaneous objects as a corkscrew, scissors, watch, saw, knife, hammer fork, tacks, etc. The title read, 'Taken after an African Table D'Hote'. Perhaps the best was a cartoon showing a farmer holding a scythe upright in his hand and with his back to the setting sun. The photographer standing in front of him says the customary, "Look pleasant, please'. The finished picture appears on the right. It shows, the sun, and the farmer's skeleton, in white upon a black background. The signature reads—Rontgen, Germany.

The value of X-Rays in medicine and surgery for diagnosis of diseases and their treatment cannot be overestimated and this fact was realised as soon as the rays were discovered. In diagnosis their use is very obvious. Thus, today they are extensively being used in the diagnosis of chest and heart complaints, for the study of the digestive processes and for the examination of the kidneys, gall bladder and other organs of digestion in the body.

Also it was found that the rays had powerful biological action, e.g., it was noticed that they caused hair to fall off. In year 1896, an early experimenter named Edison, noticed that both he and his colleagues suffered from sore eyes after working for some hours with X-Rays tubes. Others reported burns and injuries received. These incidents led to a systematic study of the effect of X-Rays on living tissues and particularly on bacteria and micro-organisms and a lot of information has now been acquired on the subject. In the early days of X-Rays research, it was hoped that they would prove invaluable in killing harmful bacteria in human body and afford a cure for many diseases caused by them. But the hope has not been realized because although in some cases they do cause the death of microbes, the necessary dose required is so large that it would prove a grave menace to human life, since prolonged dose of X-Rays are always dangerous.

In scientific research, X-Rays have proved of great value in crystal analysis. Other important reports on the use of X-Rays as a tool in scientific research was reported in 1937 by Dr. C. J. Davisson of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York City who was awarded the 1937 Nobel Prize in Physics, jointly with Prof. G. P. Thomson of England for work which the two investigators had done independently on the nature of electrons.

These particular results have interesting bearing upon the theories of lubrication, in particular, the nature of 'oiliness and boundary lubrication'.

Two other important reports on the use of X-Rays as a tool in the scientific research were made by Science and Service. The first was the exposure of tender flower beds to X-Rays when pronounced changes in the colour and shape of the flowers were observed when they were exposed. Dr. Edna Johnson of the university of Colorado subjected the buds of tobacco, phlox, salpiglossis to X-Rays and observed white dots, spots and streaks appear on the corolla margins of all the three species. In some cases the margins came out with a dissected or fringed appearance.

DETERMINATION OF SEX

The other report in this group is concerned with the study of sex determination. The following is an abstract of this report, the search for the secret of sex determination was described by Prof. J. T. Patterson of the University of Texas. It was a study of microscopic game of billiards with X-Rays for cue, and chromosomes or rather bits of broken chromosomes, for balls.

Some years ago, Prof. Hermann Muller, a former colleague of Prof. Patterson showed that the chromosomes, with the genes, the hereditary units they carry, could be broken apart and rearranged by bombarding the cells with X-Rays. Prof. Patterson used a special technique for this special purpose of locating, if possible, the sex gene or genes. According to him, of the two alternative theories of sex gene location this hereditary unit is located in one particular chromosome, the so called x-chromosome. Prof. Patterson proposed to shatter with X-Rays. The animals used were the familiar little fruit flies, a classic subject for genetical experiments.

'If the x-chromosome does possess a major sex gene, then one of the chromosomes into which the x-chromosome can be broken would be certain to contain this gene', Dr. Patterson explained. 'By matching separately each of these x-chromosome fragments to the normal somal complex of the fly, one can determine whether one of them possesses the sex gene; for, if it does, the fly would be changed into a female characteristics. By extracting the corresponding

(Continued on Page 21, Col. 1)

Aid To Study Of Sex Determination

SPEEDN

CHEAPER MO-BIKE IN THE OFFING

Mr. Ramrao Kothare has built up the "Kay-Bee" Bicycle Engine which can be fitted to any standard-size bicycle.

The following are the particulars of this engine:

Engine	1 Cylinder, two stroke
Bore	40 m.m.
Stroke	40 m.m.
Capacity	50 c.c.
Ignition	Fly wheel magneto
Lubrication	Mixture petrol-oil 1: 25
Petrol tank capacity	1/3 gallon approx.
Petrol consumption	190 m.p.g. approx.
Maximum speed	25 m.p.h.

This later Med

Na for Ma

NAVY MEN FIRST TO THE RESCUE

This was a busy street in Argostoli before the earthquake. A few days later bulldozers and rescue parties from various warships of the British Mediterranean Fleet were at work helping the stricken Greeks.

This desolation was Argostoli, the flourishing capital of Cephalonia and a former British Naval base. Today the earthquake has reduced most of it to rubble.

FOR seven days in the middle of August, 1953, the Ionian Islands of Cephalonia, Zante and Ithaca, in the Mediterranean, had a series of earthquakes which wrought disastrous havoc in towns and villages, rendering many thousands homeless, disrupting all essential services and causing many deaths. Neighbouring countries rushed help and supplies to the stricken Greek Islanders. Member nations of N.A.T.O. with representative forces in the Mediterranean organised emergency parties with medical personnel and supplies to assist the overtaxed Greek Government units already in action. First on the scene with food, rescue parties, equipment and doctors was the Royal Navy.

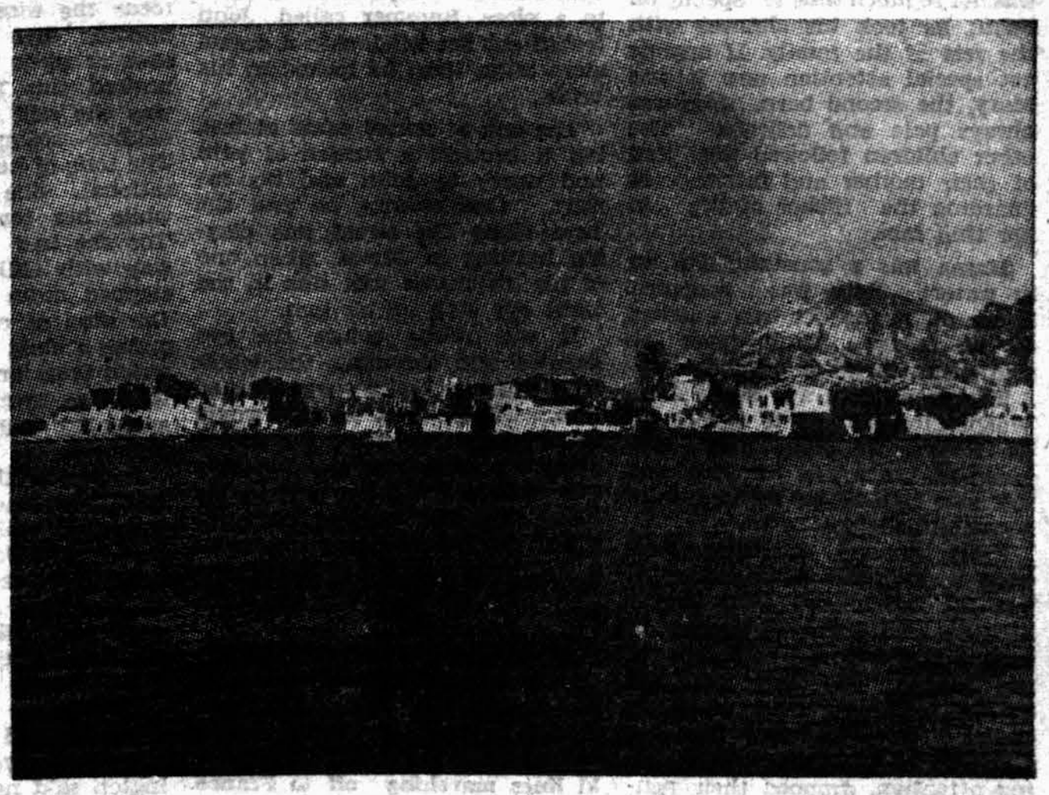
Ships of the Mediterranean Fleet stationed at Malta were despatched post haste to the Ionian Islands. Others on exercises at sea or 'en route' through the Mediterranean were diverted by the Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, Admiral Mountbatten, who, accompanied by his wife, Lady Mountbatten, hastened to visit the disaster areas in person. Lady Mountbatten, Commandant of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, went ashore to help the Greek relief workers. Helicopters, destroyers, frigates, cruisers, landing craft, willing and capable servicemen and women—all the available resources of the Navy in the Mediterranean were sent into action.

However, the legend that the Ionian Islands will one day return to the sea, (and the Islanders believe in it), has not yet come true. May it never do so.

Naval ratings from H.M.S. "Wrangler" are seen here digging for a trapped family among the ruins of the village of Samos. Many of these parties were at work side by side with the Greeks in the distressed areas.

One of a number of emergency medical tents set up by the Royal Navy in the Ionian Islands. Lady Mountbatten who is Commandant of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade is seen here talking to Greek nurses working side by side with British naval officers.

Tentative figures put the number of homeless in the three islands of Cephalonia, Zante and Ithaca at 100,000. Here some of the inhabitants are seen awaiting evacuation by British and other Helicopters.



Fires added to the earthquake damage. This view of the seafront of Cephalonia shows a little of the devastation to buildings caused by the earthquake and gives an impression of the size of the fires that followed.

THESE chapters tell the true story of the four American World War II chaplains who gave up their lifebelts to soldiers and went down with their troopship in the North Atlantic in February 1943. The first two chapters tell of the beginning of the DORCHESTER'S voyage, and the next twelve tell the life stories of Chaplains George Fox, Alexander Goode and Clark Poling. This chapter is the story of Chaplain John P. Washington, and tells of his childhood in a Catholic family of Irish descent.

ALMOST every afternoon Mrs. Washington went for a walk with John. When she came down the steps, leading the boy by the hand, curtains would be pulled aside in the neat houses; the whole street watched the progress with absorbed interest. What an angelic child he was! The bright gold hair of the boy was cut in a precious bang. His blue eyes were shining, and a soft flood of pink washed his plum cheeks and the chubby calves of his baby legs.

Children were a commonplace in the eastern city of Newark, New Jersey, doubly commonplace on Newark's Twelth Street, but somehow this child stood out among them. There was an air of primal innocence about him: he reminded them all of the forgotten kingdom of thcir own childhood.

Twelfth Street itself was a true microcosm of Newark, Germans, Irish, a sprinkling of Poles, and one Negro family, all lived under its young maples in perfect amity. No one was rich, but no one was poor. The houses were small and some of the rooms were dark, but the back yards were cut by beds of vegetables and borders of bright flowers. The Twelth Streeters were nearly all church-going people. Sickness or death drew the street together in the bonds of quick sympathy and love.

They All Come

The Washington family was a thorough part of the Twelfth Street atmosphere. Mary Washington was a tower of strength in any emergency, her amiable good sense drawn upon by other women. Frank Washington, with his handsome Irish face and soft Irish accent, was a stable character. His steady job with the "Public Service" marked him among those who lacked his balance or rollicking humor and were in and out of employment.

Frank and his wife loved children. They watched their family multiply with pleasure. At intervals of about two years a new child was born: Mary, Anna, Thomas, Francs, Leo and Edmund. As these arrived, there was not so much time to spend on John; he took his chances with the rest of the family. If anyone got special attention now it was Mary, the second born. She was always pale and delicate. The other children followed the lead of their mother and father in guarding the flicker of life in her thin face.

Mama was a constant like air or water; Papa was romance. Every night the children watched for his return. After supper he told them stories of Ireland.

The year Tom was born John Washington started to school at St. Rose's. To John, this new world of books was exiciting and the new hymns he learned were a special delight.

Every Sunday morning, John went to church. At the door he left his father and went to the with his own grade. Sister sat in their midst, with an eagle eye for any radical departure from the normal squirming mass of young bodies. They watched the rise and flow of the Mass with bobbing attention, dropped their pennies, rattled their rosaries, wriggled through the unknown land of the sermon. They were all still for a moment when the organ broke into the intraductory phrases of a hymn, and then launched themselves upon it with more gusto than precision.

First Communion time brought responsibilities. The Catechism lessons seemed endless, The chief hurdle was the long list of commandments. At last the children were almost letter perfect in their Catechism, with a little prompting here and there. Young as they were, they all knew what it meant to receive the Lord. He was "their heavenly food, the pledge of eternal life."

John made his first confession in the warm darkness of the box. He had a clear conception of right and wrong. He could recall moments when without permission he had filched a handful of raisins or cookies, and other times when he had let a curse word slip out among his intimates. There was more of demonstrative masculinity in him than there was of malice, but John was sure he had willed the offence.

The Great Day

On the morning of the great day of this first Communion, scrubbed and shining, John sat among the other boys in the front pews. The tinkle of the bell anounced the moment of Communion. They bowed their heads and chorused. "O Lord, I am not worthy that Thou shouldts enter under my roof, say but the word and my soul shall be healed." Softly the organ took up the same pattern. John never forgot the day the first link in a golden chain that bound him to the altar.

It was hard to step down from the exaltation or first Communion into ordinary life again. The warm school days were drawing to a close. Summer called. John looked out the window in a dream more often than he looked in his books.

The end of school came at last, but it brought a burden of pain and worry to John and his family. One evening he and the boys along the street was playing hunting in Africa, when one of his playmates shot him in the right eye with an air gun.

It was weeks before the eye hesaled and through the whole long summer John's eye pained him. Sometimes a mist would form before it. Then the doctor fitted him with glasses. Destiny was already playing a part in his life. The weakness of his right eye would one dey keep him from a U.S. Navy chaplaincy and a different pattern of life in the Pacific.

At home, now, Dad and Mother talked about World War I. John had flashing memories of parades. Sitting in the car with his father and mother, he watched the khaki lines marching off to France. The bands were playing a fresh tune full of dash and spirit, "Over there, over there."

Yet the old pieties kept pace and importance with new excitements. One of the most memorable days of the year was the feast of Saint Patrick. For a month before March 17th the nuns drilled even the smallest children in Irish songs and dances. John's father made a special trip to New York for Irish bacon. A pot of real Shamrock and green moss arrived from Roscommon. Mama was baking fresh buns, and a huge cake peppered with green candies. Saint Patrick's morning they all went to Mass.

John's dreams came to a realistic focus in the sixth grade. There his imaginative world merged imperceptibly with the real world about him.

John P. Washington

New Teacher

Events and people played a part in the change. Sister Anna Clarita was his new teacher. She had a casual way about her, which revealed and brought to focus the wise realities behind maxims that had seemed old saws or pious platitudes. John noticed this first of all in the way she said her prayers. They neither scampered nor lagged. The tone of her voice was conversational. She thought the words while her tongue formed them. Too she had an understanding way with children and never stepped down to their level wth the kind of condescension which makes a child conscious of an invision from an alien world. She was also sympathetic, and her sympathy had a strong twist of humor in it.

It was in the sixth grade, too, that John had his first extended encounter with the world of music. When John's mother first suggested music lessons to her son he was not enthusisastic. His mother saw the determination in the eyes behind John's glasses and the hard set of the boy's jaw.

"I'd rather play baseball." One hand touched his glasses with an unconscious gesture. Mrs. Washington said no more. Nor was it necesary, John was turning her words over in his mind. The glasses he wore had filled him with a special need to be thought a regular boy. There was a hint of swagger in his masculinity and this, under any suden stress, became positive belligerence. Without his glasses John did not see well, but he forced himself into positions of honcr or danger without mercy to himself.

First Melody

Yet, John confessed to himself, music did attract him. In the early spring evenings on his way home from school he heard the soft echo of the music teacher's piano following him down the street. No lesson; she was playing for her own amusement. There were no lights on in the house, yet her fingers evoked melody after melody. It would be something to be able to do that.....

John's mother was happy to hear his announcement, "I've decided I will take lessons, Ma."

The lessons were harder than gabes, John found. It was a delight to be able to play his first melody, but practice was boring. He had to sit stil, and his imagination of what he should be able to do leaped ahead of his accomplishments. He saw himself playing like Paderewski.

JOHN'S Sixth year at school also brought his elevation to the stature of an altar boy. Sister taught him the difficult Latin prayers. Et introibo ad altare Dei, with which the priest opend the Mass, was a beautiful sentence. It meant, "I shall go up to the altar of God" The server's response was of equal beauty, "To God who gives joy to my youth."

At Benediction, sometimes, John felt a certain sweetness in the music, and his heart was enlarged with a sentiment deeper than laughter or pain. He pondered this in his prayers. After communion, in particular, he often felt something that was almost like the touch of a hand. Then, the words of the Our Father and the Hail Mary took on a fuller meaning and intensity. Gradually he came to feel that God was calling him to the priesthood. At home he could admit the impulse without concealment. His mother and father were happy that it should be so.

After some thought, John confidend his secret to Sister Anna Clarita. "I'm going to be a priest, Sister." His voice hesitated. "But I'd rather no one knew about it but you and me."

"Very Well", Sister replied. "It will be our secret. But you must be good, John, especially good, if you mean to be a priest. I'll pray for you, too, every morning when I make my mediation." Her rosary clinked in her fingers. "And now remember it will take lots of study. A priest must be a man of boks and a man of God."

"I'm sure I know my Catechism best of all the confirmation class."

Sister laughed. It made John feel good to hear the sound. Her eyes twinkled.

"That's fine, John. I'll depend on you."

John lived up to his promise. His father and mother helped him. He was not satisfied merely to know the answers, he could explain them, too, in simpler words.

Sign Of Cross

Sister was proud of him on confirmation night. The bishop's talk was a homely exposition of the meaning of confirmation. It was the sacrament of spiritual manhood, and spiritual power. In a special way, the Holy Spirit came with his gifts of wisdom, understanding, counsel, fortitude, knowledge, piety, and the fear of the Lord—those gifts which were necessary for manhood and womanhood aimid the trials of the world.

John walked up to the high faldstool, his heart throbbing with excitement. Before him was the full majesty of the Roman Church. The gold miter and the glittering crosier clothed that man with hieratic and almost Byzantine spledor.

John felt the hard steps under his knees. The bishop's fingers were on his forehead tracing the cross there, smooth with oil.

"Patritius, I sign thee with the sign of the cross, and I confirm thee with the chrism of salvation". The bishop gave John a check a light tap. That, had a special meaning to the boy. It symbolized the suffering he must be ready to endure for his faith. Who knew what the future would bring? On this confirmation night the boy felt strong and willing to endure any hazard of the future.

John's year in Grade Seven helped to decide many things for him. It was accepted that he would go toward the priesthood. To this end he would enter Seton Hall in Orange, New Jersey, and take the high (secondary) school and college courses there. Then he would go on to the major seminary at Darlington for his theological course.

The years in high school and the three years of his college course beyond that would permit him every freedom the boys of his age had. It would be up to him to persevere in his calling through all the blandishments of the world and the surges of his own desires. Final decisions were far away, locked in some solemn moment of an unknown future. For the present it was enough to enjoy existence.

One evening when John came into the house he said, Ma, I'm sick". She felt his forehead. It was hot. "You must have a cold."

"I have, and my throat is sore."

Into bed with you, then! Don't forget to gargle. I will rub your throat and chest and gave you a glass of hot lemonade. You'll be all right in the morning".

But in the morning John's cheeks crimson with fever. He refused to eat anything, and now and then he gave a slight groan as he tossed about in the big bed. Mrs. Washington decided to call the doctor.

In the evening the doctor called again. He came into the living room after a careful examination of his patient, his expression grave and he shook his head. "I don't seem to get the boy's fever down. It's a quinsy he has, and if we can't drop that fever, his case will be serious by morning. Continue to use ice packs. And give him one of these pills every hour. Call me if there is any change."

By nine o'clock John was unconscious. Anna watched her father putting on his coat in the living room. His shoulders were slack with discouragement, and he left the house wiping his eyes the back of his hand.

The doctor came before the father had returned with Father McKeever. They all stood in John's room. Mrs. Washington was preparing a small table there. She spread a fresh linen cloth carefully placed on it two candles, a crucifix, and a little holy dish with balls of fresh cotton. Father McKeever breathed the quietness and encouragement. His the heavy wings of his cassock his face was serene.

Power Of Prayer

Father McKeever put on his purple stole and opened the book black Ritual. "Peace be unto this house and all who dwell therein."

Then he raised his right hand, holding the sprinkler-top bowl

(Continued on Page 20,

FAR EAST ASIA AS THE GREATER INDIA

BUDDHIST MISSIONARIES AS PIONEERS

FOR the last few years events in Java and Malaya have drawn our interest to places, names and political movements with which few of us are familiar, and have forced us to realize that that strange world of tropical islands is much less idyllic than we had supposed. The East Indies have a long history, the strands of which are inextricably tied up with its geography.

THE four principal units of this region, Malaya, Sumatra, Java and Borneo, are separated by the South China Sea, the Java Sea and the Malacca Strait, narrow waters which contain hundreds of small islands, writes Guy Roberts in the "Geographical Magazine".

This complexity of land mingled with sea justifies describing the region as amphibious, the more so because swamps and marshes fringe the coasts. Water is so much a feature of the landscape that local people prefer to keep to the rivers and seas, rather than try to move through the equatorial jungles.

No less significant is the size of this region. From the northern end of Sumatra to the eastern tip of Java the distance is about 1800 miles.

Emigration In Waves

These people of the Indies are of remarkably mixed origin. Newspaper correspondents reporting from South-East Asia refer to the Chinese in Malaya, to Arabs in Java, to Indians, Malays and Javanese. How has it come about that all these different people are living together in a sort of racial patchwork? Why is it that, beside

Indian Ships Plough Pacific

the indigenous people, the Sumatrans, the Javanese and the Malays, there are so many Chinese, Indians and Arabs, all claiming that they have been settled in the Indies long enough to establish political rights? The question is the more justified because it would be difficult to find people more diverse in physical and liguistic characteristics than those now living the archipelago.

The answer lies in the fact that this region has been the scene of continuous colonial activity for at least two millennia. In this colonization, the European influence —that is, the Portuguese, Dutch and British, has been far slighter, more transient and less racially confusing than the Asiatic. The historical geography of all South-East Asia has been influenced by repeated movements towards it from the west. Of these movements, the historic mogration from India eastwards to the Indies has had the strongest cultural effects. We have only to think of our nomenclature—Indonesia, the East Indies, Indochina—to see this.

There were even earlier migrations into the asylum of the Indies. Borneo, Sumatra and Malaya have in the jungles of their remoter mountains, aborigines derived from tribes which once slowly pressed southwards from Yunnan through the forests of the Peninsula. These, the Sakai, Negritos and Jakun, as they are called in Malaya are of that stock which moved across the narrow seas and, in the course of generations, went island-hopping as far as Australia.

Indian migration to the east was more spectacular because it was an organized movement across the Bay of Bengal. This water-borne migration established an emphasis on the shallow East Indies seas which they have never again lost.

The how and the why of this migration eastwards for century after century are difficult to explain because the facts are so few. They are known only to a small group of Orientalists who admit great gaps in their picture of what has been the pattern of mankind in the amphibious Indies. Vernacular accounts of Asiatic travellers in South-East Asia are very scarce. The Indian and Chinese seamen, who for thousands of years sailed in these waters, have left no records of their own, no log-books and no maps. For this we have to blame the turbulence of social life in India and China, which has caused the loss of their records. No less destructive has been the heat and damp of the tropics and the ever-present pest of ants and insects. Nothing on wood, paper or cloth could withstand these agents of destruction.

Kingdoms and empires have come and gone in South-East Asia and left nothing to show they ever existed. Except for the palaces and temples of Angokar Wat in Indochina and of the Borobodur in Central Java, these states have left no stone witness to their greatness.

The absence of such historic material is explained at once by the destruction which the jungle is still working even upon the great carved stones of Angkor Wat. These monuments, Angkor and Borobodur, are foreign to their setting. In an environment so congested with trees, where the solid geology is buried under 50 or 100 feet of lateritic soil, stone is a rarity and the natural structural material is wood, bamboo and palm. No wonder stone buildings were the prerogative of kings in these jungles, and even tiled roofs forbidden to all but their nobility. The facts about the kingdoms are full of gaps because, in this part of the world at any rate, the tropical climate dictates.

History Is Full Of Gaps

The earliest documentary evidence about people in the Indies dates from the first century of our era and takes the form of descriptions of missionary work there by Buddhists. Buddhist missionaries then, like other missionaries later, were following the stream of trade. For the most part they were concerned primarily with making the journey between the two greatest concentrations of people in Asia, between India and China. For them and for the trading vessels which they used, the all-sea route between these places by way of the Malacca Strait was only one of several. They normally preferred the overland route from India to China by way of Kashmir and the Tarim Basin, but in the second, third and fourth centuries A.D. the stir and pressure of peoples in Central Asia made that route more risky than the sea route, whose perils at that time introduced an undertone of fear into all the accounts which have come down to us.

While the literature of early travel in South-East Asia is primarily that of Buddhist proselytising, it also records the pattern of mercantile movements.

The peninsular and insular area east of the Bay of Bengal acquired the reputation among Indian sailors at the beginning of our era of being a 'Land of Gold' — Suvarnadvipa or Suvarnabhumi they called it. To Indians in those days it was an 'El Dorado' such as Central America became for European seamen in the Age of Discovery. Their name for the region has to be interpreted in the sense that the Indies were a source of trading wealth rather than that it was a region producing gold. On mineralogical grounds it appears unlikely that gold was mined on a large scale and none of the texts definitely refers to a gold-mining industry. It was, however, this Indian description of South-East Asia which Ptolemy incorporated into his geography as 'The Golden Chersonese.'

Colonial Kingdoms

Streams of Indian merchants, adventurers and priests went eastward and colonized. They established the colonial kingdoms of Kambuja (Cambodia and part of the present Siam), Champa (the present Annam), Srivijaya (Sumatra) and Yavadvipa (Java). These colonies were Buddhist and Hindu in varying degrees and at various times, but all diffused Indian culture and traditions in the East. They imposed the Pali and Sanscrit languages. Their influence in religion, language and mythology has never disappeared from South-East Asia.

These Indian colonies, according to the accounts of the missionaries, were the focus of a continuous trading activity between India and China.

The trade and cultural influence of India was much greater than that of the Chinese for the first thirteen or fourteen centuries of our era. In the economic structure of those times the function of the Indies seems to have been solely that of a point of exchange, a half-way house. None of the evidence available suggests that these Indian colonial kingdoms at first produced any articles which entered the steady stream of trade between China and India. At that time the Indies were not identified with the spices for which they became famous later. One archaeologist has suggested that the kingdom of Cambodia had its economic basis in exporting the wings of kingfishers to China for ceremonial headdresses. This may seem too poetic to be real but we cannot dismiss the suggestion lightly.

To the people of the Indies it seems equally incredible that the spices which grow there so profusely as to be regarded as valueless, should become prized articles of trade with Europe.

At first the Indian travellers and merchants preferred to avoid the detour round Malaya. Their ignorance of wind systems and navigation made that sea route both dangerous and long. Hence their earlier practice was to disembark somewhere on the coast east of the Bay of Bengal and travel by land routes across Suvarnabhumi (the Kra Isthmus and Malaya), to re-embark on the other side, or to contact other merchants who travelled from the Far East as far as the peninsula by sea routes through the South China Sea and round the Gulf of Siam.

The ways through Suvarnabhumi gradually changed. There was a famous trading centre, called Takhola, far south on the isthmus, but its exact location has not been agreed upon and it has left no remains.

Since however, it was linked by a land route to the Indian colonies of Singora and the neighbouring Patani in the southern Gulf of Siam, it is possible that Takhola was somewhere in Kedah, from which district there are easy routes through corridors to Singora and Patani. The Indian merchants may have used a route much further south in central Malaya, where even recently it was possible to take a small river craft up the Muar River (just south of Malacca) and, by merely dragging the boat through thick beds of reds in shallow water, to force a way to Tasek Bera (a lake in South Pahang) and thence to the Pahang River and the East Coast. The presence of Indian carved stones near Malacca and Muar lends strength to this possibility, as does the long-standing conception of early Indian navigators that Malaya was a series of islands rather than a continuous land-mass.

Navigational Activities

As navigational skill increased and the risk of the sea route round Malaya became less of a liability than the costs of the land routes and the incidental taxations imposed by the Indian adventurers who settled astride them, the merchants increasingly made their voyages entirely by sea. Just as Indian colonies had grown up on the land routes, so new colonies of Indians became established across the routes through the archipelago.

Because the sea ways are relatively narrow and restricted, the Indian kingdoms which grew up there acquired a well-marked pattern. To be able to control the trade going through these seas, the kings and the adventurers had to command both sides of them. Hence each kingdom tended to be arranged symmetrically, with one of the sea routes as its axis. Thus the kingdom of Srivijaya consisted essentially of the Malacca Strait as its axis with west Malaya and east Sumatra as its lobes. Other kingdoms, Janggala and Kediri, bestraddled the Java Sea and the Strait of Macassar which was often used in the journey to China. The Majapahit kingdom of Java, which was responsible for the Borobodur, owed its power to its control of the Java Sea and the Karimon Strait (south-east of Singapore), and its hold on eastern Malaya, western Borneo, eastern Mumatra and the Java coast. Even the little kingdoms, those that failed to leave any great mark of their history, appear to have had a similar form, as though they were all sea-kingdoms, merely harbouring on the surrounding coasts.

Srivijaya, established round the Malacca Strait, was founded very early, possibly before the Christian era, and only broke up finally a century or so before Europeans came into the Indian Ocean.

From the 7th century onward Srivijaya, under its Sailendra kings, ranked as a powerful maritime empire whose influence stretched as far as southern India in one direction and China in the other.

Its capital is generally agreed to have been on the site of the present Palebang in southern Sumatra. The Srivijaya kings built a fort for themselves on the island which we know now as Singapore, and started other settlements in west Malaya, whose Indian placenames are now the only evidence of their association with the older Indian colonists. Few archaeological remains have been left to permit us a rational interpretation of life in that kingdom, though evidence from India and China shows that during its nine or ten centuries of continuity there was a steady stream of traffic and colonists from India towards it. There is, however, no sugestion of any return of colonists from Srivijaya to their old homes in southern India or Ceylon.

In Fa Hsien's Memoirs

The oldest detailed account of a sea journey in these waters was written by Fa Hsien, a Buddhist priest who, after spending years of study in India, which he reached by the caravan route through west China and down into the Punjab, took the sea route home to China in A.D. 399.

He describes how he set out from Tamralipti, a city at the usual course south-west for fouring vessel which sailed on its usual course soyth-west for fourteen days as far as Ceylon.

Thence he sailed eastwards in what he called "a large merchantman." He took no less than ninety days to reach Java *Fa Hsien's voyage from Java to Shantung took him forty days. This is the oldest indication of the length of time which vessels of the period took to reach the Indies.*

Fa Hisen makes it clear to us

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GEM OF CAMBODIAN ART

A doorway at Banteai Srei. The complete harmony and unity of composition are evident in this jewel of architecture of Cambodia.

Traders Follow Culture Mission

All About Cancer

answers to your questions

WANT of knowledge about how Cancer is formed and what course it takes—and how to detect it early for treatment that may hold forth hope—is woefully lacking in the general public.

The information in the form of answers to questions appearing on these pages is supplied by the medical profession itself— in fact by the American Cancer Society.

1. What it is

1. What is cancer?

Cancer is a disorderly growth of cells of the body's tissues. It is not governed by the laws which control the growth of normal cells. If it is not destroyed or removed, it never ceases to grow and eventually causes death.

2. What is the difference between normal and cancerous growth?

Normal growth begins when the fertilized egg or ovum divides into two cells and it continues, under the control of natural body forces, until maturity is reached. Thereafter growth takes place only to replace injured or worn-out tissue.

Cancer arises when a cell or group of cells begins to grow in a wild, disorderly manner. The cells of this disorderly growth do not respond to the controls which keep normal cells in check. They force their way among the normal cells in the vicinity, and later spread to other parts of the body. This uncontrolled cell growth is cancer.

3. Is cancer contagious or infectious?

As cancer is not due to a germ, it is neither contagious nor infectious. There is no record in medical literature of physicians or nurses having gotten cancer from their patients despite the most intimate contact with them. A person can no more "catch" cancer from another than he can "catch" the colour of his eyes.

4. Is cancer a blood disease?

No. The only part blood plays in cancer is that of a mechanical carrier of the cancer cells from one part to another of the patient's body. However, cancer may develop in certain tissues which form the cells of the blood.

5. How does cancer spread through the body?

In three ways. (1) Cancer cells grow through the walls of blood vessels and are carried by the blood stream to distant parts of the body. (2) They enter the lymphatic stream in a similar manner and are carried to nearby lymph glands. (3) The cancer cells grow directly from one tissue into another.

6. How fast does cancer grow?

There is no definite rate of growth of cancer tissue. Some types will grow more in a few weeks than other types will in several years.

7. Is cancer a single disease?

No. The term "cancer" includes all forms of malignant growth. Very many varieties are known. These have certain characteristics in common, such as uncontrolled growth, tendency to spread widely in the body, and fatal termination if not treated early and adequately. They differ in certain characteristics, such as location in the body, microscopic appearance, and response to treatment. Their histories of development may be quite dissimilar and it is probable that the conditions which may precede them also differ greatly.

8. Are all tumors cancerous?

No. Tumors are of two kinds — benign (usually harmless) and malignant or cancer.

9. What is the difference between a benign and a malignant growth?

Benign growths usually have a limiting membrane and push aside the cells of the tissues in which they are found. They never spread to other parts of the body. Malignant cells grow between normal cells, infiltrating the tissues by means of root-like extensions. Unless adequately treated, cancer cells "colonize" (metastasize) to other parts of the body.

10. How can we tell if a growth is cancer?

By pathological examination of a small portion of the suspected tissue under the microscope. In advanced cases, physical examination alone of the patient may give the diagnosis. However, when this is possible the growth is often too far advanced to offer much hope of a cure.

11. What is the difference between sarcoma and carcinoma?

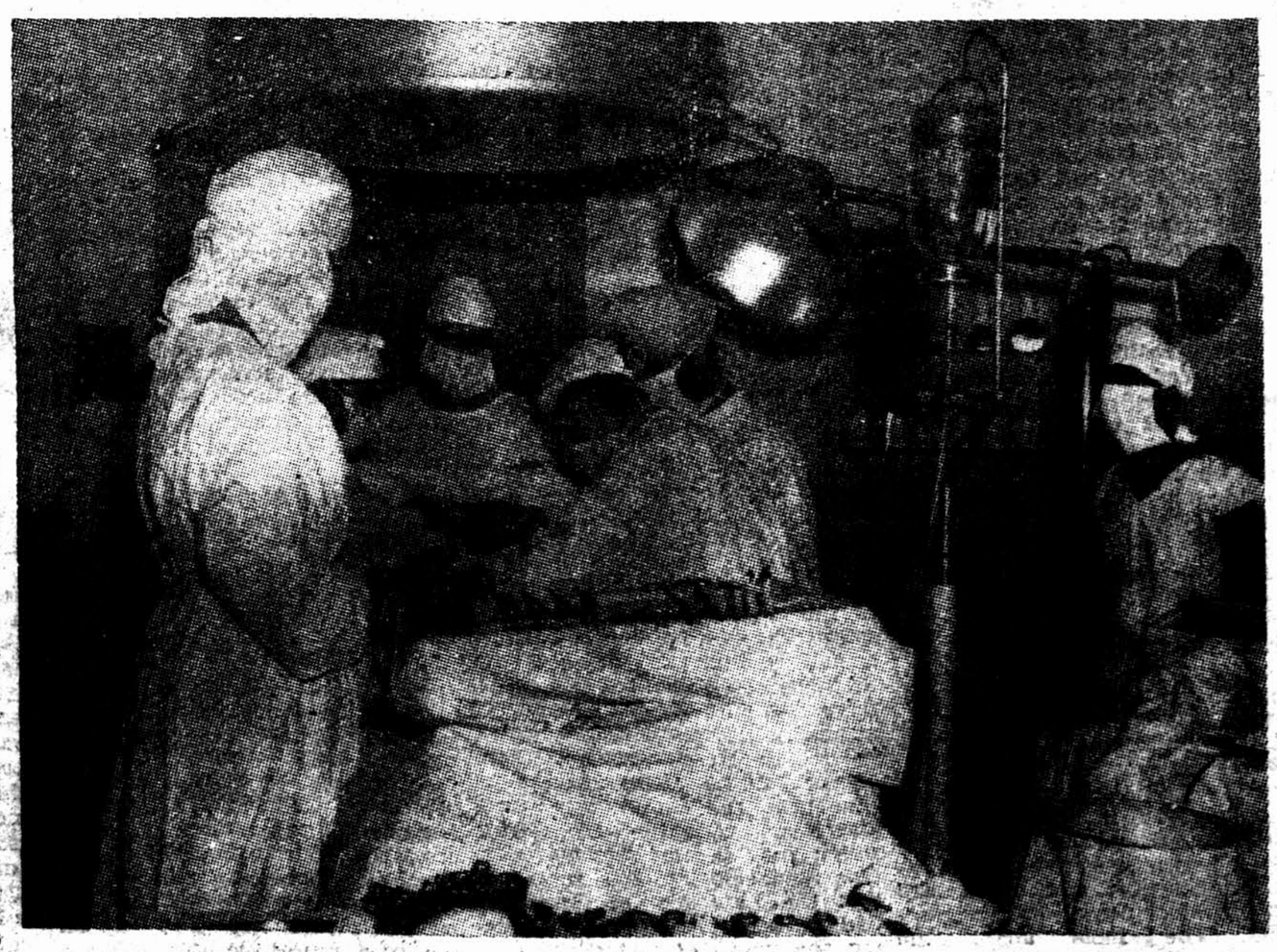
The difference is chiefly one of appearance under the microscope and the locations where they grow. Sarcomas are found in connective tissue, carcinomas in epithelial or lining tissue. Both are cancer. Sarcoma is seen more often in younger age groups.

12. Are cancer and leprosy related?

No. Leprosy is a chronic, infectious, contagious disease caused by a germ. While cancer is a chronic disease, it is not infectious or contagious and its cause is obscure.

13. Can lower animals develop cancer?

Yes. Cancer may be found in all forms of life, both plant and animal.



An operation in progress. Because a major operation for Cancer takes at least three hours, only one takes place each day.

2. What causes it

14. What causes cancer?

The essential cause is unknown. Many factors are involved, but the most common is some form of chronic or prolonged irritation. This irrigation may be of several kinds, as chemical, thermal (heat), or mechanical, as friction.

15. Is cancer caused by a germ?

There is no definite scientific evidence that cancer in humans is caused by a germ.

16. Does cancer come from a single bruise?

A type of bone cancer may rarely result from a single severe injury. It is believed that a single injury to soft tissue, such as the breast, will not cause cancer to develop.

17. What is the relation of food to cancer?

In certain individuals, Vitamin B deficiency may result in changes in certain tissues, particularly of the mouth and lips, which may ultimately become cancerous. In general, however, so far as is known, no food or combination of foods has any influence on the cause or cure of cancer.

18. Will irregularity in eating cause cancer of the stomach?

There is no scientific evidence that it will, since cancer of the stomach may occur in people who eat regularly the most healthful foods.

19. Does eating hot foods cause cancer?

There is little evidence that the temperature of food is an important factor in the development of cancer.

20. Does the use of alcohol bear any relation to cancer of the stomach?

Not so far as is known. Alcohol may have an unfavourable effect on stomach tissues of some persons, but no more so than other substances taken into the stomach with food or drink.

21. Is cancer hereditary in human beings?

There are probably inherited tendencies to form cancer of different types. Since, however, the method of inheriting such tendencies is obscure and undoubtedly complex, the presence of cancer in one or both parents should be merely a cause of greater alertness in looking for and recognizing suspicious conditions on the part of the individual. There is need of fear or of a fatalistic attitude. The facts do not justify them.

22. Can cancer be transmitted by kissing or casual contact between persons or between persons and animals?

No. There is no authentic record of cancer having been transmitted by kissing or by any contact, accidental or otherwise, either between persons or between persons and animals.

23. Do corns ever become cancerous?

Cancer may occur in any tissue of the body, but since a corn consists entirely of non-vital cells it could not in itself develop cancer.

24. Do freckles ever turn into cancer?

Simple freckles do not. However, flat moles containing certain pigment of a bluish-black colour and looking like dark freckles, may become cancers and should be checked periodically.

25. Do hemorrhoids turn into cancer?

No. Hemorrhoids are enlarged veins in the rectal wall. Cancer is occasionally found in the tissue above the hemorrhoids, so "bleeding piles" should be examined carefully to determine whether cancer is present.

26. Can one's mental condition influence the course of cancer?

Not so far as is known. Cancer is a disease of body cells. One's mental condition has no effect on the course of the disease since this malignant change is apparently due to physical rather than mental processes.

3. Defence measures

27. How can one guard against cancer?

By preventing, so far as possible, prolonged irritation to any part of the body. Specifically, protection from overexposure to the sun and wind, prompt repair of all birth injuries to the womb, permitting the breasts to function normally, repair of jagged teeth, avoidance of ill-fitting dental plates, self-control in using tobacco, correction of chronic constipation—in short, elimination of unnecessary abuse of any tissue is a common sense method of helping to guard against cancer.

28. What is meant by a "precancerous lesion"?

Any abnormal condition that, if permitted to continue, may develop into cancer.

29. What are some of the more important precancerous lesions?

White spot disease on mucous membranes, especially of the mouth; dry, scaly, itching patches on the skin, particularly the face; sores caused by jagged teeth and ill-fitting dental plates; dark coloured moles subject to irritation; unrepaired injuries due to childbirth. These should all be investigated by a physician.

30. What precautions should be taken to void cancer of the mouth?

Keep the mouth clean. Have jagged teeth repaired or removed. Do not use an ill-fitting dental plate which causes a sore on the gums. If white spots appear in the mouth or on the tongue, stop the use of tobacco and see a doctor.

31. What precautions should be taken to avoid cancer of the skin?

Dark coloured moles and warts if subject to irritation should be removed. Itching, scaly patches on the skin should be treated before they become open sores. Fair-skinned people, especially, should avoid continuous overexposure to direct sun rays. Recurrent fever blisters on the lip should be carefully examined. Keep the skin clean.

32. Should all moles be removed?

No. A flat colourless mole is probably as harmless as a freckle. Bluish-black hairless moles, especially when subject to irritation, should be removed. Any mole or wart showing change in size or colour should be promptly and completely removed and the removed tissue examined by a pathologist to determine if cancer is present.

33. Can immunity to cancer be acquired as with diphtheria or typhoid fever?

Production of immunity is possible only in diseases caused by germs. As cancer is not in this class, immunity cannot be developed against it.

34. Why do many people wait before consulting a physician when cancer may be present or suspected?

Primarily because of fear of ignorance of the signs of cancer and of the vital importance of securing treatment early. Some people also think there is a social disgrace in having cancer and so hide the fact from their physicians and often from friends and relatives. This is not a justifiable attitude.

35. Can a tuberculous person have cancer?

He can. The presence of tuberculosis or any other disease gives no assurance that cancer will not also develop.

36. Why don't the white

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EARLY DETECTION IS ESSENTIAL

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corpuscles in the blood kill cancer cells?

The chief function of white blood corpuscles is to protect the body against bacteria or germs. They kill germs and combat infection. They have no effect on cancer cells.

37. How can we control cancer?

First, by a prompt visit to a physician when suspicious signs or symptoms appear. Intelligent alertness by the individual may well save his life.

Second, by having complete, annual physical examinations. Women over 35 should be examined twice a year.

Third, by the physician's "high index of suspicion" of cancer in all patients.

Fourth, by diagnosis at the earliest possible moment, followed by adequate treatment.

Fifth, by a widespread knowledge, both lay and professional, of the character of cancer, its causes, methods of spreading, the value of early diagnosis and adequate treatment, and means of protection.

Support of such organizations as the American Cancer Society is essential.

4. How to detect it

38. How can you tell if you have cancer without seeing a doctor?

You cannot. A regular thorough physical checkup by your family physician is your best guard against cancer, plus an examination when one of the seven danger signals or warnings appears. You are the first line of defense against cancer because you, and you alone, can recognize a danger signal and heed its warning.

39. What are some of the early signs of cancer?

There are seven common ones. They are often called the Seven Danger Signals of Cancer.

1. Any sore that does not heal.
2. A lump or thickening in the breast or elsewhere.
3. Unusual bleeding or discharge.
4. Any change in a wart or mole.
5. Persistent indigestion or difficulty in swallowing.
6. Persistent hoarseness or cough.
7. Any change in normal bowel habits.

You should go at once to a doctor upon the appearance of any one of them. Memorize this list.

40. Is pain an early symptom of cancer?

No, except in a cancer of bone or nerve tissue. Pain usually is a late symptom and when it comes the growth is often far advanced.

41. Why should cancer be diagnosed and treated early?

The sooner it is found the less likely it is to have spread to other parts of the body where successful removal is impossible.

42. How long is it safe to wait after suspicious symptoms appear before consulting a physician?

Any delay is dangerous. Go at once to a doctor and ask for a thorough examination.

43. Why are periodic examinations necessary?

The earlier a cancer is treated the greater the chance of a cure. Through periodic examinations cancer may be detected in its early stages, before the individual has notice any sign or symptom in himself.

44. What should comprise a thorough physical examination?

Careful inspection of the entire body surface. Heart, blood vessel and lung examination. Examination by sight and touch of accessible organs, such as the mouth, nostrils, ears, throat, chest, breasts, womb, and rectum. Examination of stomach and intestines by X-ray when indicated. Microscopic examination of blood, urine, and any suspected tissue. In women, special examination of the breasts. Other examinations as indicated, as of the eye, bladder and prostate by appropriate methods.

45. Is bleeding always a sign of cancer?

No, but bleeding should be promptly and carefully investigated to determine if it is due to cancer. A small percentage of bleeding nipples are due to cancer. Bleeding from other body openings, as rectum or bladder, should be carefuly investigated to rule out cancer. Unnatural vaginal bleeding, especially after the change of life, is always suspicious.

46. Does blood in bowel movements indicate cancer?

Movements streaked with bright blood or the occurrence of black or "tarry" stools should have prompt and thorough investigation. The assumption that rectal bleeding is merely due to hemorrhoids, or piles, is most dangerous since such bleeding may be due to a multiplicity of causes, including cancer, which require prompt treatment.

47. Does blood in the urine indicate cancer?

It may, but it may also be caused by conditions other than cancer. A careful examination is essential to rule it out.

48. Is is true that cancer generally develops among people in in poor health?

There is no known relation between the status of one's health and the development of cancer. Regular checkups by your physician at your request provide the best safeguard against cancer as well as against other types of disease.

49. How can we diagnose cancer of the stomach?

The best method is X-ray. The outline of the interior of the stomach when filled with a dense substance, as barium sulphate, will often give clues to the presence of cancer. Chemical tests of stomach contents are sometimes of value. In late stages a lump may often be felt through the body wall.

50. Are all hospitals equipped to diagnose and treat all kinds of cancer?

No. To be adequately equipped for this purpose a hospital must have an operating room; a laboratory for the microscopic diagnosis of tissue; X-ray equipment suitable for diagnosis and for treatment; and must own or have access to a sufficient quantity of radium. To make this equipment effctive there must be physicians adequately trained in its use.

51. Is cancer more frequent among negroes than among whites?

Proportionately fewer cancer deaths are reported among Negroes than among whites, but this perhaps is due to poor reporting of the disease.

5. How to treat it

52. How should cancer be treated?

By surgery, X-ray or radium, or a combination of the three, in the earliest possible stage of the disease.

53. Are X-ray treatments good for all kinds of cancer?

No. Treatment depends on type and location of the growth. Some cancers will not respond to X-ray or radium treatment but must be treated by surgery or other means, as certain hormones or isotopes.

54. What is the difference in the action of X-rays and radium on cancer tissue?

There is no essential difference. When properly used both will destroy cancer cells without seriously injuring the normal cells with which they come in contact.

55. How is radium used?

Radium in hollow needles is inserted into the cancerous growth or in the tissue surrounding it, or both, and removed after treatment is concluded. Radium in a suitable container may be placed in contact with the growth, as in cancer of the skin. In larger quantities it may be used at a distance from the body, the rays passing through an opening in the container into the cancerous growth. The emanating gas of radium, known as radon, in suitable containers may be used in the same manner as the radium salt from which it is obtained.

56. Why is radium so expensive to use?

No less than 5.9 tons of a mineral which is half uranium must be processed to extract a single gram of radium. To extract a pound, 2,680 tons of such a mineral would be required. As minerals containing radium are not often this rich, in actual practice a yield of 1 gram of radium in 10 tons of ore is considered very good, and even minerals which yield only 1 gram in 200 tons are processed. It is, therefore, not surprising that the price of radium is about dol. 20.000 per gram.

57. Do surgical or radiation treatments spread cancer?

No. On the contrary, such treatments tend to limit the spread of cancer.

58. Can the spread of cancer be stopped or retarded temporarily?

At times it can. Certain cancerous growths, hopeless from the standpoint of cure, may be controlled temporarily by proper treatment. Sooner or later, however, these growths may fail to respond to further treatment.

59. What should a person do who thinks he may have cancer?

Go to his physician 'at once' for a thorough physical examination.

60. Is cancer curable only in the early stages?

Yes, in the large majority of cases. At times, however, cures have been obtained after the cancers have been present for a long time. The type of cancer always has an important bearing on its curability.

61. How long will an untreated cancer patient live?

This will differ with each individual and with the location and type of cancer.

62. Is it ever possible to state that a cancer has been completely cured? If so, how much time must pass before the "cure" is recognized?

After a cancer patient has been treated and has remained free of recurrence of disease for a period of five years, the chances for reappearance of the tumor are extremely small. (In a few rare instances cancer has recurred eight, ten or twenty years later, so that a semi-annual physical examination is a 'must' for these patients).

63. If you have been cured of cancer, can you develop another cancer? In the same place? In some other part of the body?

Yes. Regarless of a patient's past medical history, including the treatment of a previous cancer, he should be examined at regular intervals. Because of the tendency for cancer to reappear at the place of a previously existing growth or nearby, a patient should have a regular follow-up at least every six months. A new cancer may appear at the same place or in another part of the body.

64. Is there any known serum cure for cancer?

No. A serum is of value only against a disease due to a germ. Cancer is not caused by a germ; therefore, serums are of no value in its treatment.

65. Is it ever safe to rely on salves or medicine to "cure" cancer?

No. No paste nor salve will penetrate the tissues far enough to destroy deep-seated cancer cells; neither is there any medicine that will destroy cancer cells without also injuring normal cells with which it comes in contact.

66. Is there any chemical that destroys cancerous tissue?

There is some evidence that a few chemical substances such as the nitrogen mustards (chemicals related to the poisonous mustard gas) partially destroy cancerous tissues in some forms of cancer. These chemicals are not cures but may aleviate suffering and may prolong life.

67. Will ultra-violet or infra-red rays kill cancer cells?

No. These agents have no curative effect on cancer even at high

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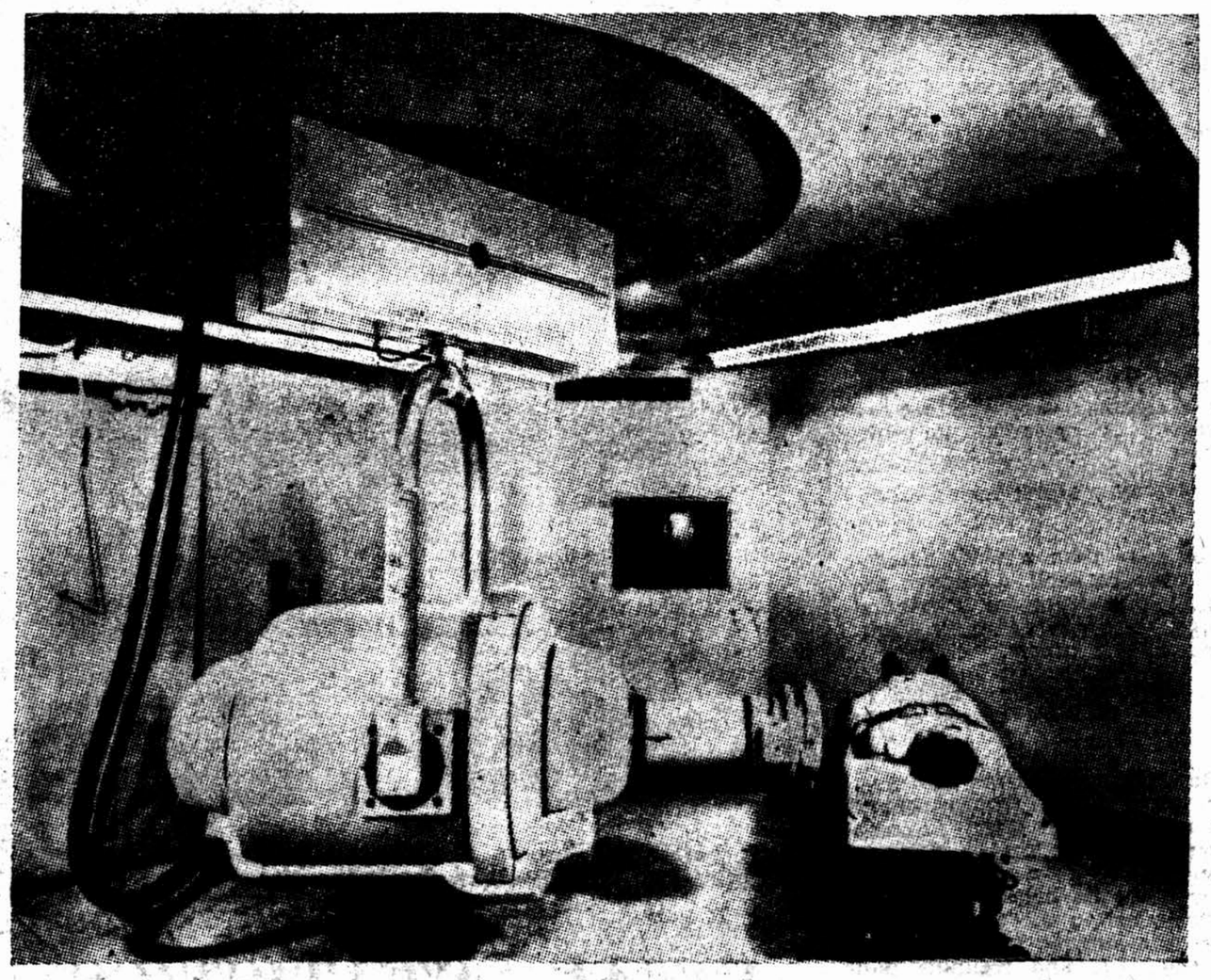
What The Doctor Looks For

1. He examines the skin of the face, body, and extremities for scaly, bleeding warts, black moles and unhealed scars.
2. He examines the lips, tongue, cheeks, tonsils, and pharynx for persistent ulcerations, the larynx for hoarseness, and the lungs for persistent coughing.
3. He examines breasts for lumps or bleeding nipples.
4. He examines the subcutaneous tissue for lumps on the arms, legs, or body.
5. He investigates any symptoms of persistent indigestion or difficulty in swallowing. He palpates the abdomen.
6. He examines the lymphoid system for enlargement of the nodes of the neck, armpit, groin, etc.
7. He examines the uterus for enlargement, lacerations, bleeding, or new growth. He makes a bimanual examination to determine the condition of the ovaries.
8. He examines the rectum, and determines the cause of any bleeding or pain.
9. He examines the urine microscopically for blood.
10. He examines the bones and obtains an X-ray diagnosis of any bone that is the seat of a boring pain, worse at night.

COBALT FOR TREATMENT OF CANCER



With a machine not too different from this 1,000,000-volt X-ray apparatus, researchers and technicians in the United States are experimenting with Cobalt 60 in the treatment of deep-seated cancers. Wafers of the radioactive cobalt are being irradiated in Canada for use at the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission's Institute of Nuclear Studies. It is hoped that the experiments ultimately will give mankind another powerful weapon against disease. USIS photos.

WHERE MEN & WOMEN MUST BE ON GUARD

(Continued from Page 17 Col. 5)
intensity over long periods of time.

68. Will hormones cure cancer?

This problem is still under investigation. There is a great deal of evidence to indicate that treatment by certain hormones may prolong life, and alleviate pain and suffering in certain breast cancers in the female and prostate cancers in the male. It is too early to state whether these hormones will cure cancer.

69. Will isotopes cure cancer?

So far, isotopes have proved of limited value in the treatment of cancer. However, a small percentage of thyroid cancers respond remarkably well to radioactive iodine and certain cancers of the blood and blood-forming organs are quite favourably affected by radioactive phosphorus.

70. Are the results of cancer studies on animals applicable to human beings?

Experiments with animals are essential to test many theories concerning cancer. The nature of cancer in animals and man is so similar that principles disovered in one will undoubtedly prove to be of value in understanding the problem in the other. However, animal experiments always require careful checking to prove their relevance to cancer in human beings.

71. What is the latest and most successful of the recently reported cancer treatments?

While many "cures" are constantly being evaluated by many laboratories over the country, surgery, X-ray treatments, and radium remain the chief weapons of the physicians' fight to cure cancer. Certain hormones and isotopes offer some promise of assistance in their fight but it is much too early to call these in any form "cures."

72. Is any real progress being made in cancer research? Along what lines?

Real progress is being made in cancer research which has thrown much new light on the normal and abnormal growth processes. However, the goal of finding the cause of cancer and thus its prevention is still in the future. Avenues of investigation have recently opened up on all sides: in chemistry by a study of the hormones and the complex role they play; in physics by application of radioactive materials and the development of X-rays at higher voltages; in survery by more radical excision of tumors; and in the studies of enzymes, venetics, nutrition, cytochemistry, etc. Scientific disciplines of all types have been brought to the front in an all-out attack.

6. Cancer in men

73. Are cancers in men and women different?

There are no fundamental differences in cancers appearing in men and women.

74. What forms of cancer are more common among men than women?

Cancer of the buccal cavity, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, rectum, larynx, bronchus, lung, kidney, bladder, skin, and brain are all more common in men than in women. Men alone, of course, have cancer of the prostate and male genital organs.

75. Does smoking cause cancer?

The relationship of smoking to cancer of the mouth and lungs is uncertain. Therefore, it is best to play it safe and, if you smoke, to use tobacco in moderatioin.

76. Can cancer result from sexual intercourse?

No. There is no known relationship between cancer and sexual activity on the part of the male or female.

77. Is cancer of the prostate common? At what age does it generally occur?

Yes cancer of the prostate is one of the most common forms of cancer in older men. Men should be on guard against his form of cancer especially as they approach 60. A thorough physical examination, including a rectal examination, is the only way to discover this hidden cancer early enough for cure.

7. Cancer in women

78. Do more women than men die of cancer?

Preliminary reports for 1949 indicate that in thatyear more men than women died of cancer in the United States — 102,671 men as compared with 101980 women. The misconception that cancer is primarily a woman's disease is due to the frequency of cancer of the breast and cancer of the reproductive organs in women in comparison with the more varied occurrence of cancer in men. Cancer in men often occurs in the less accessible areas of the body and is sometimes more difficult to diagnose and treat than cancer in women.

79. Does cancer occur more frequently among married or unmarried women?

Reports from death certificates show that above the age of 40, the cancer death rate is higher among single women than among married women of the same ages Single women have higher death rates from cancer of the breast and married women have more cancer of the uterus. Many physicians believe that nursing a child reduces the chances of cancer of the breast and that injury at childbirth increases the risk of cancer of the uterus if proper medical attention is not received.

80. Is there danger in watching a lump in the breast to "see what happens"?

Yes, a very grave danger. Time is the most important factor in the control of cancer and waiting to "see what happens" may permit a curable cancer to become incurable by spreading to other tissues.

81. Are all breast lumps cancerous?

Not more than a small percentage are cancer. A careful pathological examination of the removed lump can definitnely determine if it is cancer.

82. What precautions should be taken to avoid cancer of the breast?

Do not wear garments that press the breast tissue tightly against the chest wall. Every woman should have her breasts examined semi-annually by a physician. She should request her physician to instruct her in the proper technique for examining her own breasts in the erect and reclining positions and should examine her breasts once a month shortly after her period.

83. What precautions should be taken to avoid cancer of the uterus (womb)?

Have all birth injuries repaired within six months after they occur. Have all unnatural vaginal discharges investigated. Up to the age of thirty-five have an annual examination; thereafter a semi-annual one. Bleeding after the change of life calls for a physician's examination at once.

84. Do uterine fibroids ever become cancerous?

Fibroid tumors only rarely undergo malignant change.

8. Cancer in Children

85. Can cancer develop in children? At what age?

No age is free from cancer. Certain forms of cancer are most often found in young children.

86. If a parent dies of cancer are the children more likely to have the disease?

Practically, no. In many families where a parent has had cancer, the disease has not appeared in the children. Again, a person whose family has no record of cancer may develop it.

87. Once it has gotten a start, does cancer develop more quickly in children than in older people?

Probably not. The rate of growth at any age depends upon the type of cancer.

88. If detected in time, can cancer in a child be cured more quickly than in an adult?

The cure of cancer has little relation to age. It depends upon the extent of its growth at the time it is detected, and the adequacy of the treatment as well as the type of cancer.

9. Cancer's vital statistics

89. Is cancer increasing?

The number of annual cancer deaths in the United States has increased from 41,000 in 1900 to about 210,000 in 1950. The major reason is the growing number of older people in the population coupled with the fact that the cancer death rate (the number of deaths per 100,000 of the population) rises very rapidly with age. Improved diagnosis and better reporting of deaths are other factors that help explain the increase. The cancer death rate has increased from 64 per 100,000 in 1900 to 134.9 per 100,000 in 1948. Cancer death rates within specific age groups in men have tended to rise but in recent years some of the rates for females within certain age groups have decreased.

90. How does cancer compare with other diseases as a cause of death?

It occupies second place, as seen from the following estimate of deaths from leading diseases in the United States in 1949:

Heart Disease	522,687
Cancer	204,651
Cerebral Hemorrhage ..	149,937
Tuberculosis	39,032
Pneumonia	35,563
Nephritis	28,965

91. At what age do cancer deaths occur most frequently?

The age distribution of cancer deaths in the United States in 1948 is shown herewith:

Age	Males	Females	Total
Under 5	435	319	754
5-14	413	326	739
15-24	708	574	1,282
25-34	1,497	2,382	3,879
35-44	4,099	8,102	12,201
45-54	12,677	16,546	29,223
55-64	25,608	23,920	49,528
65-74	29,557	25,489	55,046
75 & over	22,950	21,440	44,390
	99,944	99,098	197,042

92. How can cancer deaths be reduced?

By four means: (1) early diagnosis, the responsibility of the patient in having himself regularly checked by his physician and the responsibility of the physician in recognizing the possibility of cancer and prompt referral for further diagnostic procedures and proper treatment (2) adequate and prompt treatment, the responsibility of the physician who treats his patient for cancer; (3) discoveries of newer and more effective means of treatment; and (4) the ultimate discovery of the causes of cancer. These last two must come from research laboratories and clinical investigators.

From these stem the basic principles of the cancer control programme of education, research, and service of the American Cancer Society, the health agencies of the federal and state governments and private philanthropies.

10. Cancer and you

93. Is there any disgrace in having cancer?

No. There is no more disgrace in having cancer than in having a broken arm.

94. How can I obtain a proper cancer examination?

By inquiring from your family physician, the local unit of the American Cancer Society, or from your city or county health department.

95. Where can I get the names of specialists qualified to treat particular kinds of cancer?

Your family doctor may refer you to a cancer clinic at your local hospital or to a specific physician with the best experience in treating your type of case. The local unit of the American Cancer Society will be glad to be of service.

96. Can I get proper cancer treatment in my small local community or must I go to a large city?

This depends entirely upon the type of cancer you have, the adequacy of facilities for treatment in your area, and the experience of the physicians there. Each patient is a separate problem and must be treated individually.

97. How can I find the nearest place equipped to diagnose and treat cancer?

Your family doctor, your local unit of the American Cancer Society, your county medical society, or your county or city health department will be glad to refer you.

98. Can a thorough examination for cancer be performed in a doctor's office?

An office examination should be sufficient unless, by questioning or from his findings in his office, your doctor feels you should be referred for special examinations, such as X-ray and laboratory tests.

99. Does cancer usually cost more to cure than other major disease?

If often does. Here, again, it depends upon the type of cancer you have and how much must be done to treat it.

100. Why are quacks dangerous?

For the following reasons, among others:

1. Few quacks are medically trained; therefore, they have no fundamental knowledge about cancer.
2. They cause the patient to lose valuable time that should be used in getting proper treatment.
3. The pastes and "medicines" used by quacks have no value in curing cancer.
4. The quack takes the patient's money under false pretenses, thus depriving him of means for obtaining competent treatment elsewhere.

101. How can I tell a quack from a reputable physician?

If a person advertises a cure, guarantees a cure, or employs a method of diagnosis or treatment not generally accepted or endorsed by the medical profession, he may be classed as a quack. No reputable, ethical physician will do any of these things.

Each patient undergoes a thorough check-up in the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay. In India, the commonest form of cancer is that of the throat.

VITAL STATISTICS TELL SAD TALE

Argentina's Cat Derby

BUENOS AIRES, (INS).

ARGENTINA has just celebrated her first Cat Derby. It will probably be her last, for those who Like to Walk Alone proved conclusively that Greta Garbo has nothing on them.

Bored by the lack of excitement in their little township, the inhabitants of Colonia Rivadavia in the Province of Entre Rios, or, rather, the regular habitues of the local saloon, thought up a variation on the dreary round of provincial horse and cattle shows—a cat race.

The small boys of the neighbourhood were mobilized to round-up the local mousers, irrespective of race or sex, and word of mouth advertising spread the news throughout the Province. The response was terrific—relatively speaking.

Unwilling and reluctant entrants for the event there were a plenty, thanks to the industry of aforesaid small boys, and the gambling instinct of the populace was aroused by the possibilities of an event hitherto unparalleled in the annals of the local sport. Betting was heavy.

ENGINEERS COMBINE UTILITY WITH BEAUTY

Bridges Have Increased Man's Mobility

By providing passage over rivers and chasms, the bridge builder of all ages has contributed materially to mankind's progress; the past century has seen tremendous improvement in design, size and material

BY D. B. STEINMAN

THE past century has seen the transformation of the United States from a young pioneer settlement into a flourishing nation, taking its place in the world. From forest and wilderness, mountain and desert, North America has been metamorphosed into a rich and dynamic land, first expanded and tied together by wagon roads, canals and railroads, and now crisscrossed with magnificent systems of paved highways, boulevards, scenic parkways, thruways and superhighways. From a nation dependent on pack horse, oxcart and prairie schooner, the United States has become a nation on wheels.

In the shrinking of distances and speeding of travel, bridges have played an indispensable role. The nation has become closely knit together. Remoteness and isolation have been replaced by unity and mobility.

The United States has been built by the courage of the pioneer, the spirit of individual and concerted enterprise, and the grit and resourcefulness of the engineer.

Early settlers were limited in mobility to footpath, pack trail and local wagon road. Then, in succession, followed the building of canals, railroads and modern highways. Each of these required bridges, and each depended upon the bridge builder's art.

BUILDER'S ART

During the nineteenth century, the principal demand for bridge construction in the United States was in the building and development of the railroads. At the turn of the century, many of the railroad bridges were being replaced or reconstructed to provide increased strength and clearance for the rapidly increasing size and weight of trains and loocmotives. Since about 1920, however, the phenomenal increase in highway traffic has created a new phase of bridge construction in which there are both the economic justification for bridges of unprecedented dimensions and the need for myriads of smaller bridges and grade separation layouts.

Cities located at junctions of rivers are particularly dependent upon bridges for their development and thereafter for the mobility of their population. The city of Pittsburgh has 16 highway bridegs and seven railroad bridges spanning the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers. In New York City, in a single day, more than 750,000 automobiles and trucks cross the highway bridges entering Manhattan, besides more than 700,000 passengers daily on rapid transit trains and electric trolley cars.

Individual bridges have proved of tremendous importance in the development of cities, regions and the nation as a whole. The Eads Bridge over the Mississippi River at St. Louis, completed in 1874, was the essential link in the development of the transcontinental railroads system. The influence of the construction of a bridge on the transportation pattern of a region or of the nation, affecting its population, industry and commerce, has been repeated many times in many places.

Probably no bridge has had more influence on the growth of a city than the Brooklyn Bridge, completed in 1883. The population of Brooklyn soon was doubled, and the erstwhile village became a thriving city and an integral part of the newly formed city of greater New York. The three additional East River bridges, which had to be built in quick succession, completed the transformation of Brooklyn into the largest borough of the enlarged metropolis and the creation of the great new borough of Queens.

LARGEST BRIDGE

The largest bridge project in the world consummated to date is the Transbay Bridge between San Francisco and Oakland, completed in 1936. Its total length of eight miles includes two joined suspension bridges of 2,310 feet main span each, a cantilever bridge of 1,400 feet main span, and other connecting spans. A record foundation depth of 240 feet was reached for one of the piers.

The world's longest span is the Golden Gate Bridge, also at San Francisco, completed in 1937. The main span, 220 feet above the water, is 4,200 feet between towers 746 feet high. The two main cables are 36½ inches in diameter, the largest constructed to date.

The George Washington Bridge, over the Hudson River at New York, with a main span of 3,500 feet, was opened in 1931. It has four main cables, each 36 inches in diameter. The present deck carries eight lanes of highway traffic, and provision has been made for the addition of a lower deck.

With wider and more numerous crossings required, the bridge builders of Canada and the United States have achieved world leadership in almost every modern tpye of bridge, including not only the unrivaled suspension bridges, but also the world's longest spans in cantilevers, steel arches, continuous trusses, simple trusses, timber spans, swing spans, vertical life spans, bascule spans and transporter bridges. European engineers have established new records with concrete arches, pre-stressed concrete spans and steel girder spans.

The differences of emphasis and development are explained by differences in tradition, differences in economics and differences in design preferences and fabrication customs.

For spans of unusual magnitude and cost, and also for interstate and international crossings, toll bridges have come to be the solution to the financing problem. Up to 1929, most of the toll spans were under private ownership, but the more recent toll bridges in the United States have been built by public commissions or bridge authorities.

Length of span is one of the measures by which bridges are judged, since it provides a convenient over-all index of related advances in the art, including improvements in design, theory, economics, new materials, new bridge types and methods of erection. A generation ago, the cantilever type was dominent. The famous Quebec Bridge, completed in 1917, held the world's record span length of 1,800 feet. Since then, however, wih improvemens in suspension bridge consruction, the cantilever bridge has dropped out of the race and has yielded its supremacy to the suspension type. The world's seven longest spans are suspension bridges.

The bridge engineer, in addition to his knowledge of superstructure design, must be an expert on geology, hydraulics, methods of subsurface exploration, foundation design and foundation construction. Development of longer-span bridges has created an impelling need for improved bridge materials. This has taken two directions: the development of higher strength steels and the development of lighter weight metals for structural use.

The high-strength materials thus far successfully used in bridge construction have included alloy steels (such as silicon steel, nickel steel, manganese steel and chrome-nickel steel), heat-treated carbon steel and cold-drawn high-carbon bridge wire. Materials with three or four times the safe working strength of ordinary steel have been developed.

The Charter Oak Bridge at Hartford, Connecticut, won the 1942 Artistic Bridge Award.

ALUMINIUM BRIDGES

The principal lightweight material has been structural aluminum. Since 1932 aluminum has been used in the construction of several notable bridges in the United States, England and Canada, as well as in military bridges and pontons.

During the past 25 years, increasing attention has been concentrated on the attainment of beauty in bridges. Today, graceful, airy spans carry thousands of tons of useful load—seemingly by magic. Ponderous proportions are no longer the visual expression of power. The rainbow spans of tomorrow will have simplicity of form, beauty of line, grace of proportion, harmony of colour and radiant illumination. In span after span, bridge designers have demonstrated that beauty can be secured without sacrificing utility or economy. They are directing their efforts toward producing the most beautiful designs in the structural material itself, by developing forms which express the spirit of the material—its strength, its power and its grace.

The two bridge types which most naturally yield beauty of form, line and proportion are the arch and the suspension bridge. The arch contributes something dynamic—a feeling of powerful thrust created in the span and carried down the curving are to be resisted at the abutments. To attain the most creative and inspiring beauty of composition in steel bridge design, the suspension type is ideal. The graceful curve of the cables is the most natural and therefore the most attractive of all bridge otulines, and the vertical hangers like the strings of a harp, are the most harmonious and satisfying form of filling members. The dominant pylons divide the crossing into three spans of artistic proportions. Between the pierced towers the arching roadway slowly inclines upward to meet the swift downward sweep of the cables. The ensemble is a natural composition of power and symmetry.

BEAUTY OF FORM

The bridge designer of this era must be both engineer and artist. To a thorough understanding of structural design and function he must add a strong feeling for beauty of form, line and proportion. Architects, before they can help the engineer, must learn to understand and appreciate steel and not regard it merely as a skeleton to be concealed.

In addition to artistic form and line, the graceful, arching spans of tomorrow, like their prototype, the rainbow, will have brightness and warmth of a colour to satisfy a color-minded people. Instead of a black or gray intrusion or disfiguration, the bridge of tomorrow will be a thrilling part of the lanscape. Illumination is a comparatively new but vigorous contribution to the aesthetic aspect of bridges. "Painting with light" will be an integral part of their design. With phosphorescent colour and fluorescent radiance, unforgettable luminous effects will be produced. By night the rainbow span will be a radiantly glowing arc

A bridge is the embodiment of the combined effort of human heads and hearts and hands. It is an epression of man's creative urge and of his conquest of the forces of nature. When viewed in the glow of sunset or the enchantment of moonlight, it is, indeed, "a poem stretched across a river".

In all this amazing evolution of spans from primitive to modern, from simple to complex, from small to gigantic, from commonplace to inspiring, there has been a unifying spirit dominating bridge builders from generation to generation. It has been a spirit of vision, of invention, of courage, of sacrifice and of consecration. From the Brothers of the Bridge in the Middle Ages to the bridge builders of today, those who conceived and created spans for the race of man have done so in a spirit of dedication. They were building, not monuments for themselves, but enduring instruments of service for their fellow-men. They blazed the trails, cleared away obstacles, broke down barriers and spanned the rivers and chasms which had halted the progress of humanity.

A bridge is not only a steppingstone of civilization—it is also a symbol of unity, the embodiment of the aspirations of humanity.

—Scientific Monthly.

STRUCTURAL ALUMINIUM CAUSES REVOLUTION

INDIANS LEAD AS CULTURAL COLONISERS

(Continued from page 15, col. 5)

that these Indian coonies were a pool for ideas, religions and commerce from India and from China, with the Indian influence predominating. Some writers of that time even asserted that Sumatra and Java were greater seats of Buddhist learning than India itself, which was reverting from Budhism to Hinduism.

The movement of Indians towards the Indies was curiously oneway. Bagchi, in his "Le Canon Buddhique en Chine", catalogues 105 instances of Indian missionaries who travelled to China during the period A.D. 67 to 1326. Twelve travelled by sea. None returned by sea; they all came back overland. Of the eighteen known diaries of Chinese pilgrims to India from A.D. 399 to 1033, only one travelled throughout by sea. Only recently has it been possible to understand why this was so. The explanation lies in the wind sstems of South-East Asia. In the South China Sea, the wind regime is such that for five months of the year sailors can rely on a steady wind to carry them from China to the Indies. Another four months have winds equally reliable to carry sailing vessels from the Indies to China. Across the Bay of Bengal the situation is different. For six months there are winds driving from the Indian coast towards the Malay Peninsula. Shipping on the Burma coast during four months can confidently expect a wind to take it to the central or south Indian coast. At no time of the year, however, does a wind blow regularly from the Malacca Strait towards India. Upon this physical phenomenon the early Indian adventurers were peculiarly dependent because their ships were keelless and had outriggers. They could not sail to windward.

The carved stones of the Borobodur give us unique pictures of the Indian colonists setting out from south India with their families in outrigger boats which needed a following wind.

It was, then, easy enough for the colonists to reach the Indies but difficult for them to get back again—a difficulty which in 1942 made it impossible for any of the British escaping from Singapore who reached the west coast of Sumatra to use native craft to take them to India. This was the physical cause of Indian settlement in the Indies as distinct from mere visiting. Because navigation back to India was so difficult, the earlier pack routes from Siam into Burma and thence by coastal ship to the Ganges never completely disappeared until very modern times.

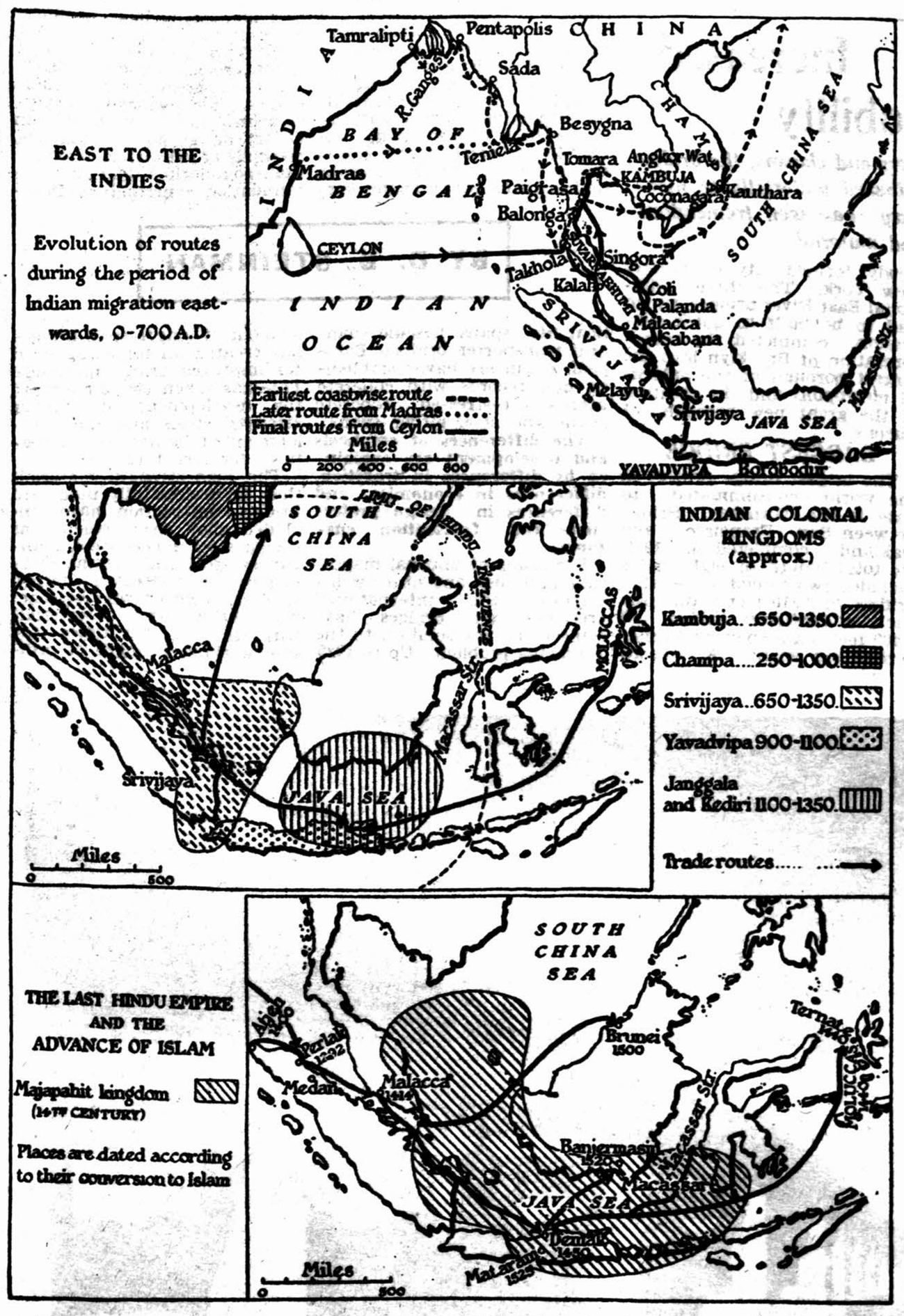
Harbours Throw Light

The great puzzle of the region is the position of those harbours in Sumatra which were the seats of power in the heyday of Indian colonial expansion. It seems impossible that Palembang and Djambi, 50 miles from the sea, could ever have been important seaports, situated as they are deep within swamp-forest which even the present natives find not worth the trouble of penetrating. The old travellers have left no accounts containing details which help us to fill in this story. It is incredible that the 800-mile coast of east Sumatra, which is now continuous swamp stretching 60 miles or so inland, could ever have been the site of settlements important enough to be recorded as the capitals of ancient kingdoms. Possibly the landscape has changed radically since then. In recent times it has been verified that the rate of erosion and deposition by rivers in Java may become so great during periods of volcanic activity far inland that the deltas and coasts have been built out a kilometre within a decade. If volcanoes of central and south Sumatra went through a period of activity between the peak of Indian colonization and our modern mapping, the rivers running from them into the comparatively shallow seas eastward could have built up the land which forms the swampy flats of east Sumatra. The tidal rhythms of the South China Sea and the Malacca Strait interact there in a way which may have encourageo alluvial deposition. Any similar build-up west of Sumatra would have been prevented by the seas which there shelve steeply to great depths and are exceptionally violent. Much light is thrown on the historical geography of the first millennium A.D. by allowing for the relatively rapid reshaping of the coast which tropical erosion and the profusion of volcanic ash make possible.

The reputation of the Indies as repositories of Buddhist culture declined as Hindu influence increased there, leaving the more northern Indian colonies, Siam, Indochina and Burma, as principal heirs to the Buddhist tradition.

This development occurred when greater navigational skill and the use of the keel made it possible for shipping to return to India, increasing cultural interchange between India and the Indies, and leaving the northern colonies as backwaters, less in touch with the newer influences in south India.

By the 13th century, new tendencies were becoming apparent in the Indian Ocean. The trade in spices with medieval Europe by way of the Near East had become of considerable importance and Arab traders took part in it on an increasing scale, steadily pressing further east towards the source of the spices, instead of remaining satisfied with Indian intermediaries. The unrest on the plains of Central Asia led to the breakdown of the old Kashmir-Western China route, and increased the importance of the way through the Malacca Strait, at the same time establishing militant Islam there. Islam, like the other religions, moved into the Straits with the merchantmen of the Indian Ocean, following the trade routes and the traders, who at this period were mainly Gujeratis. Perlak, a village north of Medan in north-eastern Sumatra, was the first district converted to Islam in 1292. Malacca, which had become a great emporium and half-way house for the India-China trade, was Moslem by 1414, and the new faith spread eastwards from there to Demak (near Semarang in north Java) by 1450, although Ternate was Moslems by 1440. This chronology indicates that the route right through the Indies, from the Malacca Strait to the Moluccas by way of the Java Sea, was of greater interest then, because of its spices, than the South China Sea route, which was mainly concerned with the silk trade. Throughout this period Malacca was the chief centre of trade and of diffusing Islam. Not all sultanates in central Java were, however, converted until 75 years after Demak: Banjermasin accepted Islam after about the same lapse of time. The timing of the conversion of central Sumotra is unclear: its harbours had already ceased to be significant.



Courtesy: Stanford, London.

Conversion To Islam

It may seem strange that the conversion of the archipelago to Islam was so complete and so quick, considering the area involved. To some extent the spread was illusory—only coastal traders were at first converted because upon their conversion depended successful business with the Gujerati merchantmen. In the interiors of the islands the old faiths went on scarcely changed and Bali is an example of one island refuge of the Hindu tradtion. The Hindu customs and practices still continue in the mythology and art of the Indonesians today. That mass conversations to Islam took place we may doubt. After all, this region was one of oriental despots. Only the prince had to be converted: it was then assumed that his people followed, whether or not they did so in fact. The Malays, Sumatrans and Javanese after this lapse of time have become Moslem and they have adopted the cursive Arabis script. The Arabs did not, however, establish special colonies for themselves and they left no archaeological monuments.

When Europeans came into the Indian Ocean they ousted the Arab and Gujerati merchantmen and ended the Indian colonial influence in the east. There was no longer a natural migration of Indians eastwards. The stock from which present Indonesians derive is far more Indian than any other, but Indians no longer go to settle in Sumatra, Java or the other islands. Not until rubber plantations were started in Malaya did Indians go east again—but this was politically arranged by Europeans, not a spontaneous movement by Indians.

Though the natural pressure of people from India in the direction of the Indies has been negligible for the last four centuries, there is evidence (e.g. Panikkar's 'The Future of South-east Asia') that thoughtful Indians are now speculating on the possibility of reviving their historic association with these islands.

SEA OF GLORY

(Continued from page 14, col. 5)

holy water, and blessed the sick boy and the four walls of the room: "Sprinkle me, O Lord, with hyssop and I shall be made clean; Wash me and I shall be made whiter than snow."

The ancient Latin prayers which followed the psalm were a voice of comfort in the room.

Then Father McKeever anointed the senses of the dying boy: the eyes, the ears, the nostrils, the lips, hands and feet.

With a sense of apostolic optimism and hope the prayers struck the ears of the sorrowing family. The face of the boy on the pillow looked flushed and swollen. The soft response of the prayers which followed the anointing filled the little room with the resplendent power of the communion of the saints.

Before leaving, Father McKeever spoke to John's father and mother in the parlor. "Don't give up now. Remember this sacrament of anointing is also a sacrament of physical healing. Be brave".

"God's will be done", Frank Washington said. "John is such a good boy, such a good boy." He put his arm around his wife.

In the morning Anna found her father and mother smiling. "He's much better," her mother was exulting. "Thanks be to God! The fever is going down."

Later, when he was well, John himself spoke of his illness to Anna. "I guess I nearly put on my wings'" he observed with a quick laugh. "But God must have kept me here for sotmehing. I'll try to discover what it is."

The New Look

Anna detected a new seriousness in John from this point forward. He still wore his carefree outer mask. His jokes were more frequent than ever, he was still devoted to being a regular boy, but Anna could see that his prayers were longer, his kindness to all the family was intensified. His mother, too, saw a change in her son. He came in earlier from play quite often now. "I'll help you, Mom," he volunteered

John's last year at St. Rose's ran by too swiftly. Almost before he knew it he was catching the bus to Seton Hall. He had a newspaper route now. With that and his new interests at the Hall, Twelfth Street saw less of him.

He would dash into the house for super, throw his books and baseball catcher's mitt into the corner, and rush into the kitchen with a quick hug for his mother. The lively house became more fully alive with his coming.

John loved games, wiener roasts, pool, and long walks. He went to Communism ever yweek, but except for his contempt of disreputable stories and language, there was no sign about him, not the slightest outward hint, which indicated he had set his mind and heart on being a priest.

(TO BE CONTINUED

AFRICAN WOMEN

"Few people realise the debt which the world at large owes to the women of the tropics. The housewife in Europe has probably no idea that the cotton of her dress was picked by women's and children's fingers, that her tea and coffee, the ingredients of her margarine and her soap were largely harvested and processed by women working in an exhausting climate on a miserable diet. The women of the tropics are not only mothers and housewives; they also carry on their shoulders a surprising proportion of the world's production and trade. They stand squarely at the bottom of the pyramid of human society, and it is largely on their work that the upper parts of the social structure are raised at all."

—*Geoffrey Masefield.*

HOAX BECOMES HISTORY

FANCIFUL LEGEND OF PRESTER JOHN

FOR half a century after 1122 the legend of Prester (or Presbyter) John had many versions ascribing to him the rulership of three different kingdoms — one of Abyssinia and the other two in Asia.

AND THESE STORIES SEEM TO HAVE GAINED CREDENCE IN THE VATICAN, WHICH SENT AN ENVOY TO THE COURT OF ABYSSINIA THOUGH ONE POPE BELIEVED THAT THE COUNTRY WAS SITUATED IN ASIA!

THERE WERE A NUMBER OF OTHER VERSIONS OF PRESTER JOHN STORIES BUT IT SEEMS THAT MOST OF THEM WERE A HOAX. AFTER A LONG ENOUGH RUN THE REFERENCES TO PRESTER JOHN GET FEWER AND FEWER BY 1500.

By D. S. Bailey

ONE DAY in the year 1122, an Asian ecclesiastic arrived in Rome and asked if he could see the Pope. An official whose job it was to receive foreign envoys, asked the priest where he had come from. "India", he replied. What was his name? John. His business? He wanted to see the Pope in order to tell him about the wonderful miracles that had been taking place around the shrine of St. Thomas who founded the Christian churches in South India and is said to have been martyred there.

Unfortunately, the Pope was at that time engaged in some delicate negotiations with the Emperor, and it is doubtful whether he ever saw this visiting priest.

Thus began the story of Prester (presbyter, priest) John the priest-king who was supposed to rule over a remote Asian empire of Christians. At first little was known about this mysterious kingdom and its ruler, but as the years went by the outline of the story was filled in with imaginative detail. Bishop Otto of Freisingen, for example, added some information in the 'Chronicles.' He said that in 1145 he had happened to meet a Syrian bishop in Italy and had learned from him the following story:—

"Not many years ago, a certain John who dwelt in the East beyond Persia, made war against the kings of the Medes and the Persians. He was a priest and a king, and he and his people were Christians, though Nestorians. After he had captured the capital city of Medes called Ecbatana, 'Presbyter Johnsalem', when he reach- to be styled — advanced to fight for the church at Jerusalem.' When he reached the river Tigris, he found no way of transporting his army across, so he turned northward as he had heard that the river in that area was frozen over in winter. After halting on its banks for some years in expectation of a frost, he was obliged to return home."

OLD STORY RECALLED

When this anecdote became known, people called to mind the Asian priest called John who had visited Rome some years before. There was probably some anxiety among the papal officials. Had they been wise in denying his request for an audience with the Pope? Perhaps the strangely dressed priest had been a person of importance after all. Perhaps he should have been permitted an interview with His Highness. Then the incident was forgotten until the year 1165 when the Emperor Manuel in Byzantium received a letter purporting to be from "Presbyter Joannes, by the power and virtue of God and of the Lord Jesus Christ, Lord of Lords."

The letter was written in most grandiloquent and august terms, for Prester John explained (with a surprising and unbecoming lack of Christian humility) that he was the richest and most powerful ruler in the world. He claimed that no less than seventy-two kings owed allegiance to him and that his kingdom extended over the Three Indies, including Farther India where the body of St. Thomas was buried.

He said that within his empire lay the place of sunrising, the Tower of Babel, and the ruins of Babylon. He was the greatest monarch under heaven and a devout Christian.

TALL CLAIMS

When he went to war he was preceded by thirteen crosses of gold and jewels each one carried in a chariot. Each chariot was followed by 10,000 knights and 100,000 foot soldiers. In his domains were no poor people, no thieves, no boasters, no flatterers, no misers, no lies, and no vices.

His palace was modelled after the palace that St. Thomas had built for the Indian king Gondopharus. In front of it was a marvellous mirror on a multi-tiered pedestal and in this mirror it was possible to discern what was happening throughout his empire and thus prevent conspiracies.

He was waited on by seven kings, sixty dukes and 365 counts. On his right hand sat twelve archbishops, and on his left hand twenty bishops, the Patriarch of St. Thomas's, the Protopope of Samarkand, and the Archprotopope of Susa.

The purpose of the letter was to inform the Emperor of his wish to visit the Holy Sepulchre and subdue the enemies of Christendom.

He added, as a sort of postscript, that if anyone should ask why, with all his power and splendour, he was content to be called "Presbyter John", the answer was that he was a humble man. And in order to add weight to this remark, he repeated that his chamberlains were bishops and kings, and that his chief cook was an abbot.

The arrival of this letter caused great interest and excitement. The facts recounted in it in no way contradicted what had previously been known about Prester John: the reference to St. Thomas, indeed, was thought to confirm the genuineness of the letter. It was copied and widely circulated: it is said that over 100 manuscript copies have survived.

In reality it seems probable that the letter was a hoax. It appears that Bishop Christian of Mainz had read Bishop Otto's report about Prester John and, being of an inventive and whimsical turn of mind, had attached to the person of Prester John all the legends and tales which had evolved around Alexander the Great over a period of many centuries. He then wrote the whole story up in the form of a bogus letter to the Emperor.

It is much easier to start a rumour than to stop one, and the capricious Bishop's jest was taken very seriously by the ecclesiastical and secular rulers of Christendom. Evidence appeared from all directions confirming the facts contained in the letter, and although the Bishop eventually decided that he had carried the joke a little too far, he found he could not turn back the clock. Prester John became as real a personage as Julius Caesar, and every year the legend was embellished by some new fact or corroborative detail.

HOAX ON POPE

Popes in those days were as credulous as Bishops were unscrupulous, and it is not surprising, therefore, to find Pope Alexander III accepting and perpetuating the legend. One day in the year 1177 he was old by a certain Philip, a physician in Jerusalem, that envoys had arrived from the King of Abyssinia who wanted instruction in the Christian faith.

Pope Alexander—who like many of his contemporaries imagined that Abyssinia was somewhere in Asia—immediately jumped to the conclusion that the king of Abyssinia was Prester John. Remembering the proud letter received by the Emperor 12 years before, the Pope told the physician to go to the King of Abyssinia and warn him of the dangers of a boastful spirit. The physician departed and was never seen again.

The myth of Prester John did not disappear as easily as Philip, the pontifical physician. Prester John was now thought to be the King of Abyssinia, though the whole business was made infiitely more complicated by the supposition that Abyssinia was somewhere in Asia.

And when a deputation from the Nestorian Church in South India arrived to see the Pope, confusion was worse confounded. Nothing the poor Indian Christians could say would convince the Pope that they were not paying a return visit for Philip, the physician.

The next stage in the evolution of the myth of Prester John came in 1221 when reports reached the Pope of the voctories of a great Christian warrior said to be called Prester John who had just defeated the hated Moslem. Prester John must by now have been quite an old man as it was ninety-nine years since he was supposed to have visited Rome. What had no doubt happened was that the myth of Prester John had taken such a firm hold of Europe that every rumour of a distant kinw who was defying the Moslem was thought to refer to Prester John. The conqueror whose fame reached Rome in 1221 was, no doubt, Jenghiz Khan.

JENGHIS KHAN STORY

It might have been thought that the business was now settled, but the question had to be reopened a few years later when Friar John of Carpini, who had been sent by the Pope to convert the heathen in Asia, reported that although Jenghiz Khan was not Prester John, the Khan told he actually fought a battle with Prester John, "King of the Christians in India," some years previously and had defeated him.

William of Rubruquis added some new information. He had visited the Great Khan about five years after John of Carpini, and he learned that Prester John was indeed a powerful Nestorian priest who ruled over a Christian Kingdom, which was a tributary of the Khan of Cathay (China).

When the Great Khan died, Prester John's kingdom became independent. Rubruquis adds, rather testily, that there were too many rumours about Prester John and it has been extremely difficult to get at the truth.

In 1279, this version was elaborated by the Bishop of Acre. He had learned that Prester John was a descendant of one of the three Wise Men who had followed the stars to Christ's birthplace (which of the three it is not quite clear). Prester John had conquered the Medes and the Persians and was about to launch an Eastern Crusade on Mecca.

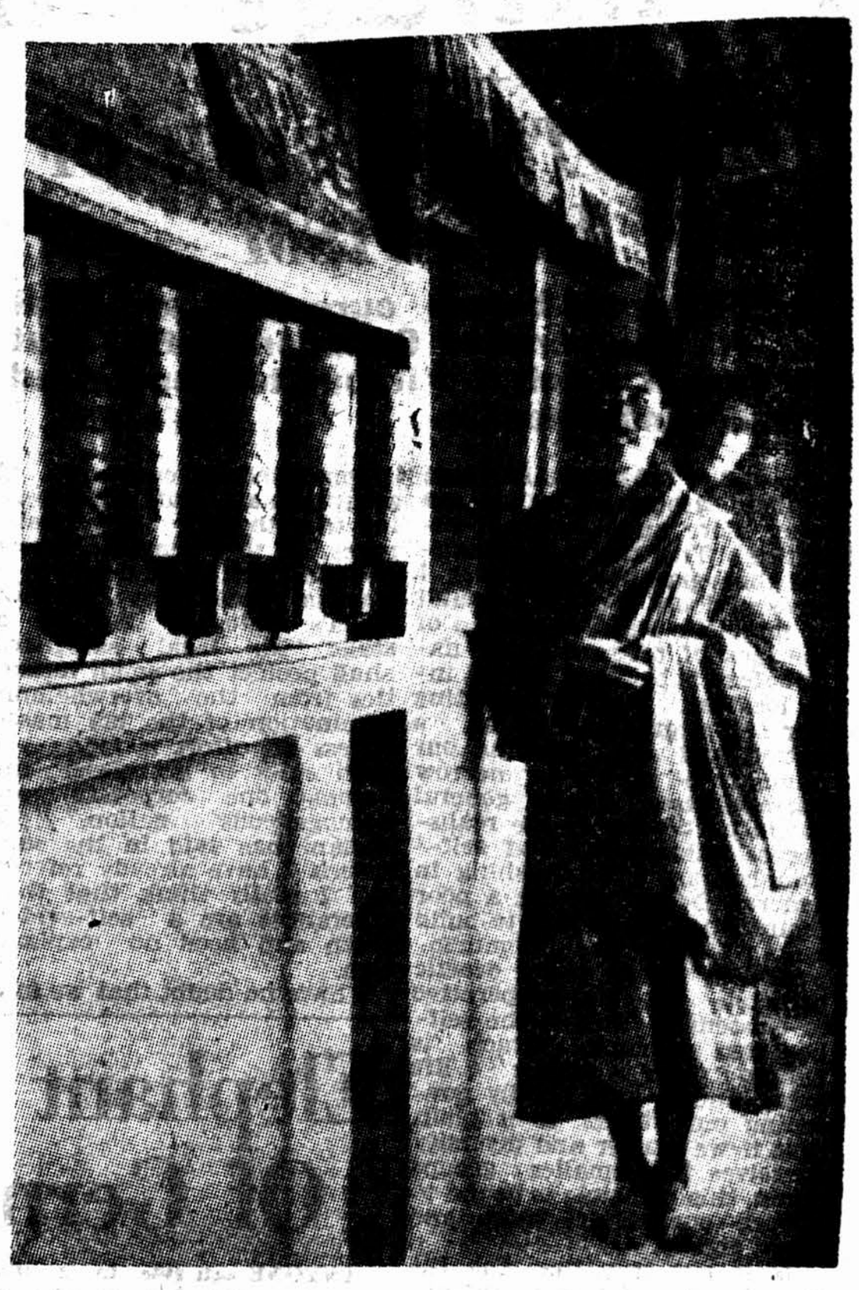
Marco Polo, who was in China from 1275 until 1292, helped to perpetuate the legend. He had been told that Prester John had once been Lord of the Tartars until Jenghiz Khan had defeated his armies in a great battle. Prester John had apparently been killed in the battle, but a decendant called George still reigned over Prester John's Christian Kingdom about 300 miles north-west of Peking.

The next mention of Prester John occurs in 1305. Friar John of Montecorvino had been sent as a papal delegate to the Chinese Court and had been made Bishop of Peking. In one of his periodic reports to his superior in Rome, he told how he had recently been successful in converting to the true faith an infidel Nestorian Christian called George, a decendant of the Great King called Prester John of India.

Soon there was a return to the Abyssinia theory and in 1316 Pope John the eleventh sent some Dominican monks to the Abyssinian Court, apparently convinced that he had at last discovered the mysterious kingdom. A map prepared in 1375 mentions that Prester John came from Abyssinia, and that the Christians of Nubia, under Abyssinian leadership, were constantly fighting the King of the Saracens. Throughout the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries it was assumed that Prester John's kingdom was really Abyssinia, and a map prepared in 1459 confirmed this. Successive Portuguese monarchs sent envoys to Abyssinia to convert the king and to open up the spice trade. Vasco de Gama heard rumours of Prester John somewhere north of Mozambique, and twenty years later Alvarez wrote a book on Abyssinia in which he referred to the king as Prester John.

To sum up, it would seem that for half a century after 1122, Prester John's kingdom was thought to be in one of the three Indies, i.e., in Asia. In 1177, the kingdom was identified as Abyssinia. In 1221, the location moved to Central Asia, and then a century later returned to Abyssinia. After 1500, references to Prester John get fewer. Taking it all in all, it cannot be denied that Bishop Christian's little jest caused a lot of excitement.—N.N.F.

Pope Thought Abyssinia Was In Asia



The paper prayer-wheels (left top) are the inevitable concomitants of the monastery where the Lama walks the corridor in all reverence followed by a disciple in the background.

ROMANCE OF X-RAYS

(Continued from Page 12, Col. 5)

ment from the chromosomal complex of the female, a change to maleness would result. The experiments to date have come to a tantalizing state of no verdict. All fragments of the X-chromosome which have been broken off and reattached elsewhere in the manner described by Prof. Patterson, have yielded no results at all. Evidently the sex gene is not in or on them. But there is one fragment, from near the middle of the X-chromosome, that has not yet been successfully attached in male. Instead of surviving and developing into the looked-for female characteristics, the insects simply die.

The failure of such males to survive may lead some to assume that the small fragments contain a major sex gene'. Prof. Patterson stated, 'Such evidence is negative and not critical, so that it will be necessary to obtain positive evidence before a final decision can be reached.

UTILITY IN INDUSTRY

Of recent years, there have been many calls for X-ray assistance in very diverse fields of industry. These include the examination of coal for content and the examination of gold balls to ensure that the core is symmetrical and in centre of the ball. The biological effect of X-rays have been taken advantage of industry by using them to sterilised tobacco and cigars. It is obvious that in aircraft construction where everything depends upon the soundness of materials and workmanship X-rays have a very considerable value and consequently their use has by no means been overlooked in this important industry as well.

A Mirage In The Moonlight

THE OTHER SIDE OF LINGUISM

By K. Y. CHANDRACHUD

WE have set before ourselves an ideal of co-operative Commonwealth. But we cannot reach it without tolerence and broad-mindedness.

In India today smaller and smaller groups of people are being more and more self-asserting. This tends to encourage the separatist tendencies. I have no doubt that the demand of linguistic states is a token of the lack of tolerance. Our nationalism is being converted into localism. We are forgetting our self-aggrandizment as a nation and are allowing our minds to be ridden by narrow self-applause. Not in general but in particular we are realising self-abasement and self-complacency is diminishing in general. Do we not cut a poor figure when we intend to build up a Cooperative Commonwealth by means of the drastic principle of non-cooperative co-existence? This is the self-begotten principle which is ruling our public life today and is very rigidly governing our affairs. It is plain that if we scatter and diversify ourselves into smaller groups again, this principle is bound to govern our affairs more and more rigidly.

Is it not true that the Indian Union today is a confederation without any mutual understanding on the basis of truth among its components? Am I wrong if I say that the Indian National Congress is split up into Indian Regional Congresses? We hate mutuality and yet talk of a commonwealth based on mutual co-operation.

The disintegration of the present bi-lingual and multi-lingual states and the formation of new linguistic states is bound to create ill-will and bitterness among the parting people.

The demand for linguistic states is an outcome of separatist tendency and its fulfilment is bound to encourage the same. Separation never teaches mutual tolerance.

Why Be Parochial?

After India's attainment of freedom we have to face this problem from within. Are we not a con-fraternity, and are we not a congenial people? If we have whole-heartedly and unreservedly accepted secular nationalism we are a congenial people, we are a con-fraternity. Then why should we be parochial? We have to consolidate our independence. A real danger to our freedom is from within and not from without. The consolidation of our freedom is impossible without unity and integrity. I have no doubt that the reorganization of India's present structure in any form and for any reason will weaken India's integrity.

"A true unity is like a round globe which rolls on, carrying its burden easily. But diversity is like a many-cornered thing which has to be dragged and pushed with all its force". said Dr. Tagore in his lecture on "Nationalism in India". India today is also a many-cornered thing and is dragging on a downward road. In creating linguistic states we shall make the corners more dangerous. The plain is far beyond the sight. We have to reach there. "No nation can tolerate the existence of perpetual or permanent minorities. Either the nation absorbs all the minorities or in the course of time it breaks up".

Mr. M. R. Masani said this in 1946, speaking in the Constituent Assembly. India had once realised this. Mr. Nehru says that it is of no use to treat the minorities justly until and unless they believe that they are being treated justly. In the Indian Union various parts are crying for having more than their just share. It is impossible to convince all groups, small and self-asserting, that they are being treated justly. If they remain dissatisfied, India shall be deprived of internal peace and stability. India's integrity shall be at stake. "No legal safeguards shall protect the small minorities from the overwhelming domination of the big masses unless an effort is made on both sides to get closer and become one corporate and homogeneous nation," Mr. Masani has said in the same speech I have already referred to. I really think that these utterances are a self-evident truth and need no explanation.

I have no doubt that we have committed a suicidal blunder in accepting the statutory and constitutional design of a confederation. The time has now come to undo it by determining firmly to mould India into one homogeneous nation having one organic state. I do not understand what is state-hood. The State Governments are neither local nor national. They have laid themselves open to the charge of being only ponds fostering muck worms. They are not channels. They have become a real obstacle in the path of a genuine de-centralisation of power which shall pave the way for a real dynamic welfare state. I also want the de-centralisation of power together with that of duties and responsibilities. But it should be a genuine one. The spring of democracy should flow from our local Governments. I, therefore, think that the present provincial autonomy should be developed into local autonomy. The State Governments should be dissolved and the statutory powers vested in them should be divided between the Central Government and the Local Governments. At present we cannot de-centralise the legislative power among the smallest possible autonomous units, because our democracy is yet in an infant stage.

But the executive power we can de-centralise. All the policies can be formulated by the Central Government and can be executed by the Local Governments under the direct control and guidance of the Central Government. This is the only way which will create enthusiasm among the common people. They shall realise from within that they are giving shape to their life with their own hands and according to their own ideas, and will realise the real political independence, of which they have only heard much. The State Governments have failed to make the people responsive. They are engaged only in tampering and tangling.

The coming quarter of a century will be a transitional period. In the course of it we must stick to some provisional setting, administrative and political. A planned de-decentralization which can be suspended at any time and whenever necessary is the only acceptable provision in this period when chaos and anarchy threaten the stability of every country in Asia.

Game Of Reactionaries

I see the Congress wedded to declension. I also see many reactionary forces waiting for an opportunity to debouch. The failure and declension of the largest and oldest national organisation is giving them such an opportunity. We should not allow the team of our destiny to be scattered when we are passing through a dense jungle.

Linguism is a fanciful principle. Let us bury it. Otherwise it is bound to mortify a great nation and our beloved motherland. Our past is a curse of diversity. Let us give it up. Our common future is the benedictory consecration. Let us devote ourselves to it wholeheartedly.

Elephant Rides On Floating Railway Of German Fame

By MARGOT PINTER

ANYONE can ride in a train over rails, but only the citizens of Wuppertal, Germany, can boast of reaching their destination via a streetcar which hangs precariously upside down on one rail! It is called "Schwebebahn," which means floating railroad. And although it was pointed out that it does not float but hangs, the Wuppertaler have been quick to reply that they prefer to float rather than be hung, so the name has been made official.

The 58,000 passengers it now carries daily take it so much for granted that no one ever stops to wonder when it was built and why. Wuppertal is really two cities — Elberfeld and Barmen, which are crowded into the bottom of a narrow valley. The houses and factories wind like a 10-mile-long snake on the sides of the Wupper River. Fifty years ago, the population had grown to such proportions that the city fathers were forced to find a means of transportation other than the horse car; they decided to build a suspended railway over the river bed, as there was no room elsewhere on the streets for a regular streetcar service.

When the plans were made public, the entire population of both cities rioted in protest. It was called the "monster," massive mass of iron and weird boxes which whizz through the air and scare horses," and 'steel centipede'. Religious sects declared it to be sinful, because it tempted God and they protested that the noise would disturb their church services.

Still others raged against the many stairs they would have to climb.

HUBBIES' FEAR

Even after it was finished and tested, people were still uneasy and distrustful, and many husbands would not allow their wives and children to ride on it until they themselves were satisfied as to its safety.

One husband reflected the general anxiety in a letter: "After riding on the Schwebebahn from end to end, I think it safe enough for our wives and children to be entrusted on it."

At this stage, it will be interesting to remark that up to now, 680,000,000 people have been carried safely wihout even one accident! That does not mean that a trip is completely uneventful. To the contrary, one never knows what might happen before one gets out of the car. I speak from experience!

At first the electric current sometimes stopped, and it is related that "the passengers would look out of their swaying prison fearfully onto the mass of onlookers which had quickly congregated. When the current came on again, their joy was so great, that they waved and threw their hats at the public underneath." A farmer who had gone to sleep on top of his heavily loaded hay wagon was said to have been rudely awakened when a car passing overhead flung him onto the stone pavement!

We who live here now and ride often have our share of adventures. It may happen in winter when the snow is deep, that the car brakes may cease to hold because it is to slippery. Instead of being able to get off at the stop you want, the car may slide way past and you have to get off at the stop where the brakes do hold.

We have also noticed that one must take into account the youth, age, and temperament of the drivers. Some careen around the curves with breathtaking speed, literally on one will; others

One day we were going very fast, and I asked the conductor why. He replied that the driver's girl friend was waiting for him at the end of the line, and as it was his last run for the day he was naturally anxious to leave as early as possible.

Each year for the "festival of bright ribbons," held in honour of the town's chief industry, the Schwebebahn is turned into a garish "Samba Express." In it you may dance all around the town—if you can keep on your feet—but when you try to conform to the lurching movement, you will find yourself creating all sorts of steps which are not taught in dancing schools.

ELEPHANT'S LEAP

Notoriety came to the Schwebebahn and Wuppertal when Tuffi, a baby elephant, was prodded aboard a second-class carriage by his keeper and induced to take a short ride. He behaved in exemplary fashion for a while and to this day no one knows what caused him suddenly to take a flying leap overboard without bothering to open the window. The woodwork splintered and he was picked up safe and sound 30 feet below in the river. No other animal has ever boarded a car since then.

But our Schwebebahn is usually a very serious conveyance to those of us who use it daily, for it gives us a bird's-eye view of everyday problems, while enabling us to leave the earth behind and wing our way onward and upward.

—"Christian Science Monitor"

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

243 meters: 07-30 Mangal prabhat, 07-40 Programme, 07-45 B Parmar, G songs, 08-15 P Ghosh, flute. 11-0 Your choice, 11-45 Radio orch., 12-00 V Gawankar, vocal, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 V Gawankar, vocal 13-40 Symp. concert.

17-30 S C R Bhatt, vocal, 18-05 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 B Parmar, G songs, 18-30 P Ghosh flute, 19-00 H Ghangrekar, vocal, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-15 S C R Bhatt, vocal, 20-45 B Parmar, G songs, 21-15 K music. 21-45 Cameo. 22-00 Sacred music.

VARIATIONS 353 m.: 8-00 AIR artist, vocal, 08-45 R N Paradkar, M songs, 12-45 S C R Bhatt, vocal, 13-00 R N Paradkar, M songs, 13-30 Ashima Banerjee, H songs, 13-50 H Ghangrekar, vocal.

17-30 For children, M, 18-20 For villages, in M, at 18-50 in K, 19-20 E. Hatiskar party, songs, 19-30 Ashima Banerjee, H songs, 20-30 N A Nadavi, U talk, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-15 R N Paradkar, M songs, 21-30 V Gawankar, vocal, 22-00 H Ghangrekar, vocal, 22-30 P Ghosh, flute.

BARODA—AHMEDABAD

250m., 312m. — 07-30 Prabhat mangala, 7-45 Worship, 08-15 Shantabai Saraf, cl. vocal, 9-00 R N Catholia party, chorus, 10-0 For children, G, 12-30 Asha Bhonsale, 12-45 Taslimkhan, G geets, 13-10 V N Potkar, dilruba, 18-00 R N Katholia party, chorus, 18-10 V N Potkar, dilruba, 18-20 Kshema Divetia, G geets, 18-30 Locals (Ahm.) 18-35 Mixed songs (Ahm.), 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 19-00 Shantabai Saraf, cl. vocal, 19-15 Kshema Divetia, G geets, 19-30 For industrial workers, 19-30 Locals, 19-35 Gheet Sahara (Baroda) 20-30 Choice, 21-15 Kshema Divetia, G geets, 21-30 R Joshi, 'Kirtibhookh,' G play.

POONA

375m.—07-30 Usha Datar songs, 07-45 AIR artist khayal, 08-15 V S Ghorpadkar, pakhwaj 08-45 D V Paluskar, khayal, 18-00 V S Ghorpadkar, pakhwaj, 18-10 V V Dhopte bhajan, 18-20 For villages, M. 18-50 Locals, 19-00 V S Ghorpadkar pakhwaj, 19-15 V V Dhopte, vocal, 19-30 D V Paluskar kh. vd. 20-15 Usha Datar vocal, 20-30 D V Paluskar, khayal 20-45 V V Dhopte, M songs, 21-15 M songs, 21-30 D V Paluskar, cl. vocal.

RADIO CEYLON

19 and 41m.—Morning 7-00 It's a Great Day. 7-15 Light and Bright. 7-30 BBC News, 7-40 Singing Strings. 8-00 Serenade. 8-15 Voice of Prophecy. 8-45 Dizzy fingers. 9-00 Choice of People.

25 and 49m.—Evening 6-00 Tunes at Twilight. 6-15 Home News. 6-30 BBC News, News Talk. 6-45 Broadway Parade. 7-00 Men Behind Melody. 7-30 Waltzes of World. 8-00 Amateur Hour 8-30 Melody Tours. 9-00 On wings of Song, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Musicale, 10-45 Music to Dream By.

MORNING-HINDI — 31m. 7-00/10-00 Hindi Music.

EVENING — HINDI: — 41m. 6-00 p.m. Tamil Hour 7-00 Hindi music, -30 engali music, 7-45 Lipton Show, 8-00 Binacca Geet Mala, 8-30 Jag Mohan Sings, 8-45 Hindi Requests, 9-30 Hindustani Gospel Hour.

BBC

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-15 Eng. mag., 15-55 Imp. War Graves Commission, 16-00 Service of Remembrance, 16-45 J Wills, piano, 17-15 Sports, 17-30 Forces' show, 18-45 Mr. Music! 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 Festival of Remembrance, 21-15 Gramo records, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service. 23-00 Much-binding.

EASTERN SERVICE — 18-45 London Calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-45 For students, 20-05 Science, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 Health and Hygiene, 20-35 Mail Bag.

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

SYMPOSIUMS AND SEMINARS GALORE

Attempts To Speed Up Kosi Project

CONGRESS ideology is rapidly permeating the bureaucracy. Congress ideology consists in the dispersal of effort to satisfy human ambitions. One man unfurls the flag, the second inaugurates the Conference the third reads the presidential address, the fourth garlands the President, the fifth proposes the vote of thanks and so on. In the non-stop Kumbha Mela Conferences staged in Delhi, similar method is now adopted.

A Conference is solemnly inaugurated, accompanied by tonsil exercise by one leader. The President thereafter entertains the Conference with his tedium. This is followed by the vote of thanks, another tonsil gymnastic.

Symposiums and seminaries are the latest fashion in New Delhi. There was a symposium on Gandhism last cold weather, the Chairman for which had to be imported from England. Columns were published for weeks together on every aspect of Gandhian philosophy. By their fruits you shall judge them, is a classical saying. It may be quite an accident, but Gandhian symposium or seminar was followed by a crop of satyagrahas in various shapes and forms and by the recent happenings in Calcutta and Lucknow.

Too Many Conferences

There is yet another aspect of the problem. In the symposium on the benefits of River Valley Projects, the problem of their costs and benefits was also discussed. It may be news that the identical subject was discussed by the Central Board of Irrigation six years ago, when a Committee was set up, whose report was subsequently discussed by the Board. Unless the white ants have eaten it up there should be a vast literature available on the various aspects of irrigation by eminent engineers, before they had become internationalists.

The issue is two-fold, namely what is the value of these Conferences, Committees, symposiums and seminars to the country as a whole and whether the officials of today read the past records on the subjects under their charge? At considerable expense to the tax-payer, the Conferences are staged at regular intervals. The Central Board of Education, for example, has been meeting regularly every year and its 20th Session is due to assemble here on November 9. The question is how many of its recommendations have been implemented by the States? The same thing applies to Central Board of Health, Labour Ministers' Conferences, Agricultural Ministers' Conferences and even the Planning Commission's National Development Council.

It is not a healthy practice for responsible Ministers to meet at Conferences and to pass recommendatory resolutions, which they seldom implement. One of the basic factors for the present frustration is the unwillingness to take decisions.

The second aspect of the problem is even more important. The Government of India today has become Government by Conferences. Every Secretary is busy for the major part of the day every day at some Conference or other. These Conferences would be useful, if they achieved some results. Most of these Conferences, however, provide lung exercise to the participants, accompanied by ample supplies of cigarettes, tea or cofee. The Persian saying that "they sat down, they ate and they dispersed", aptly describes the situation. The result is a two-fold one. Firstly, the officials have hardly any time to think and plan out a policy. Secondly, majority of them have lost the habit of reading. For, their days are spent in Conferences and evenings at never ending parties. In such an atmosphere, Committes are the best medium for escapism. Unemployment could be cited to illustrate the point. The Planning Commission quickly seized it as soon as unemployment became a live issue.

Unemployment Committees

Immediately Committees start functioning, some collecting data of unemployment and some others drawing plans to solve the problem of unemployment. Between 1922 to 1935, it may be pointed out that the various States had set up Committees, three of which were in Bengal under the Chairmanship of a Minto Professor, Dr. P. N. Bannerji, in Uttar Pradesh under the Chairmanship of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and in the Punjab under the Chairmanship of Sir Chhotto Ram. Although these Committees had worked without the ideology of a Welfare State, they had made valuable contribution to the solution of the problem. The proper course would have been to appoint an officer on special duty to study all the literature on the subject of unemployment and prepare a memorandum, showing the remedies some of the eminent educationists and public men had suggested for the problem.

Instead of a constructive approach based on serious study of the problem, a race for building election pyramids ensued.

The Ministers and politicians need neither study nor think. Their thinking is in terms of next Election. Unemployment has provided them an additional platform. On the one side retrenchment of the surplus or superfluous personnel is resisted. On the other side, village craft, handicraft and handloom are boosted up. In this regard, the Government acts strictly in accordance with the Constitution. The Constitution recognises both India and Bharat as the official names for the country. It also recognises "Bande Matram" and "Jan Gan Man" as the National Anthem for India. The Government, similarly, encourages industrialisation designed to affect village craft and subsidises village craft by levying a cess on industry. It instals the latest labour-saving devices and retains superfluous labour in employment.

Kosi Project

Undeterred by writing off tax-payer's money in the unplanned starting of the Housing Factory and Hirakud Project, some of the top-rankers in the Government of India are itching to make pronouncement about Kosi Project. The engineers are divided over this project. One section of them would solve the problem by building the highest dam in the world, although it would neither solve the problem of floods nor of silt. The second set would prefer a dam in the lower reaches of the river, which the experts claim would become useless in seventeen years. The third set would build barages, which again would solve neither the problem of floods nor of silt. The fourth set would deepen the bed of the river itself. The fifth set would use all the four devices.

The Bihar politicians, particularly at the Centre are not interested in a scientific solution of the problem. They are interested in starting the project at any cost and at any body's cost. As a part of pressure tactics, they arranged a parliamentary delegation to visit Bihar. It is, however, pointed out here that in the larger interests, it would be worthwhile to spread a layer of gold mohars across the river-bed provided it yielded some results.

The tragedy is that attempts are in progress to waste tax-payer's money on a project, which has not yet been scientifically worked out. There should be and is every sympathy with the people of Bihar who have to face untold sufferings every year from Kosi floods. The fault largely lies with the technicians, who have so far failed to produce a scientific solution of the problem. Notwithstanding these basic defects, New Delhi will not be surprised, if the President of India happens to make an announcement on the Kosi Project.

Drug Control Order: How It Operates

THE history of medicine shows three phases: faith healing, drug cure and hygienic therapy. Faith healing is the characteristic medicine of primitive and superstitious people, though certain positive elements in this practice are now being absorbed into psycho-therapy.

In the highest grades of civilisation, the human body's great powers of resistance and self-cure are recognised and hygienic therapy predominates, though it is assisted by a moderate use of drugs.

Drug cure when it first appeared on the scene was not a very scientific type of treatment. Curative properties have been attributed to nearly every substance when it was new, unusual or difficult to obtain. The potato, when first introduced in Europe, was a novelty and sold for a high price, for it was not used as food but as medicine.

Musk, amber, gold, pearl and unicorn-horn were favourite drugs, especially with the wealthy classes in Europe, in the sixteenth century. The last substance was supposedly derived from the mythical unicorn, but was in reality nothing but ivory. It was regarded as a very valuable medicament. A specimen in Dresden was estimated in the sixteenth century to be worth 75,000 dollars. It was valued as a remedy in spite of the fact that the identical substance is in every tooth and is, therefore, in the mouth of everyone who has any teeth.

A large number of drugs in popular use disappeared from the market during the 19th century when scientific methods of testing their value began to be increasingly applied. Today, every civilised country has prescribed elaborate measures in respect of Drugs Standard Control, which include arrangements for their testing and check over their manufacture and sale.

IMPORT CONTROL

The Central Government is responsible for controlling standards in respect of imported drugs and all drugs have to conform to specified standards. Certain biological and special products require a licence for import while ordinary pharmaceuticals can be imported without a licence. The Government of India have appointed the Drugs Controller, India, as the Licensing Authority in respect of the import of drugs into India.

Drugs can only be imported through the ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Cochin. Officers of the Drug Control Organisation are located at the first three ports—arrangements are being made to appoint an Officer at Cochin—whose function it will be take samples from imported drugs and get them tested at the prescribed laboratories before allowing them into the country.

In order that the consignments of drugs, which are imported should not be exposed to heat and inclement weather, drugs in respect of which samples are to be tested are allowed to be released on bond to the importers, who have to store them in their godowns until they get release orders. In the case of drugs not conforming to standards and other provisions of the rules, the importers have the option to rectify the defects if possible, and if this cannot be done, the substances have to be re-exported to the country of origin.

An important feature of the Drugs Standard Control is that drugs which are not allowed free sale in the country of origin are not allowed to be imported. In the case of new drugs, the procedure is that importers will have to satisfy the Licensing Authority as regards the standards of drugs and also the results of clinical and pharmacological trials conducted and the free sale certificate in the country of origin. Small consignments of drugs are allowed import under provisions of the Drugs Act for examination, tests and analysis and for trial purposes under such conditions as are approved by the Licensing Authority.

THE CALCUTTA LABORATORY

As required under the Drugs Act, 1940, the Government of India have established the Central Drugs Laboratory at Calcutta and the functions of the laboratory are to test samples which are sent by the Customs Authorities and Magistrates in court cases, and to grant certificates of registration in respect of patent and proprietary medicines with undisclosed formulae.

In the case of disputes as regards tests and standards the report of the Central Drugs Laboratory is taken as final. The functions of the Central Drugs Laboratory in respect of certain drugs, such as Sera, Vaccines, Surgical Ligatures etc., are assigned to the Central Research Institute, Kasauli.

STATES CONTROL MANUFACTURE

Under the Drugs Act, the State Governments are responsible for control over the manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs. The Drugs Act has now been made applicable to all the States in India, including Part B States. The machinery for control has already been established in Part A States and certain Part C States and steps are at present being taken to establish suitable machinery in Part B States. This machinery consists of a Licensing Authority and Inspectors.

The function of the Licensing Authority is general administration of the Drugs Act in the States and licensing of all manufacturing and selling establishments.

The Inspectors have got specific functions assigned to them under the Act. They include inspection of manufacturing and sales premises, and power to institute prosecutions in respect of offences under the Drugs Act and the Rules thereunder. Specially qualified inspectors have to be appointed to inspect the premises where biological products are manufactured. The Inspectors have authority to enter any premises where drugs are manufactured or sold with or without notice and take samples of drugs.

SOME TABOOS

According to the Drugs Rules made under the Drugs Act, there exists a provision according to which no drug purporting or claiming to cure certain specified ailments can be imported, manufactured or sold. This provision, however, has been found inadequate for the purpose of preventing objectionable advertisements. For one thing, they do not cover advertisements of substances other than drugs, such as talisman or kawachas which are supposed to produce cures by means of unseen spiritual action.

Secondly, these rules do not cover advertisements of drugs supposed to be made according to the indigenous systems of medicine. Finally, they cover only advertisements through labels attached to the drugs and do not extend to advertisements published in newspapers, magazines, circulars, pamphlets and posters. The Central Government proposes to introduce legislation which will cover these gaps and protect people against the abuse of drug cure by anti-social elements.

THE CANDLE

By Sara de Ford

STRUNG in the carnal wax, the wick of mind
Is lighted at the fire of God and bears
The spirit burning, like an aureole
That crowns the dwindling candle, while it wears
Down to a shred of ash, a flaccid knoll
Of paltry grease, and the flame gutters blind
In the eternal darkness. Is it so?
Tethered like sparks to substance do we go?
Or do we, flying, leave the dark behind?

With this our conscious life we predicate
Being beyond the known: the body numb
With the slow foliation of decay,
The mind extinguished, in long sleep laid dumb
And dreamless, and in cold stone locked away.
From this chill prison do we extricate
Ourselves with incandescent energy?
The spirit sped, an electricity
Charged at the cathode flesh, the charnel slate?

Let us put by the inconceivable.
Here is our pertinent and grim estate,
Entailed to us in ruinous repair.
We watch the falling fire obliterate
The fat. At last it leaps, a wide blue flare
And dies, the wick-spark imperceivable.
Does it burn on, transferred beyond remark?
Where does the flame go in the final dark?
No matter. It is irretrievable.

—*The Saturday Review.*

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs 5 and 3 questions Rs 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Madras 17

SPORTSCRIPT

By Dribbler

Burmese Boxers

The Burmese boxing team that visited Bombay on November 4 received a rather poor reception at the hands of our sports-lovers, especially boxing fans, and judging by the rather close decisions, some actually even fights, I must say that those who were not at the Brabourne Stadium missed a really good show.

Early this year we had the privilege of seeing a Japanese boxing team do very well here with a team that was cent per cent fit and fast in their moves. Now, we have the Burmese, not so tough looking, but represented by men or boys of steel. No matter what the punishment they stood up and fought to the finish.

Only one incident will suffice to bring home to you my point and that is the bout between India's olympic representative Ran Norris and Burma's V. Johnston. Ron was far, too, superior to his slim opponent but the game loser from Burma took the count twice in the second round, but showed Norris his real stuff with a couple of punishing blows in the third; he then stayed the entire distance. The crowd readily reciprocated with a tumultous ovation which would otherwise have been showered on a victor.

The big fight of the evening between Bombay's 'blue-eyed boy' Peter Prince and R. Bagley came up to expectations. It was good to see the Burmese welter survive the first minutes battering from Prince and then lash out a terrific right which the Bombay man was unprepared for. In fact, this is the first time that Prince found his awkward south-pawishness no obstacle to his opponent.

The Burmese boxer was subdued in the initial round because he tried sizing up his opponent. In the second he used his powerful right often, but he did not connect at all. This gave Peter Prince the points for first two rounds.

The third round was a brilliant success for Bagley and the crowd judged their decision in his favour by his performance in this round only to find it otherwise. Another lucky day for Prince.

By the way I must mention some of the comments from a certain quarter, which were loud enough for the entire audience to hear. "Bagley give it to him, you're fighting the committee."

A sad part of the bouts was the supervision of the 'midriff' of the programme when referee Kuka supervised. He seemed to be blind to the way Hassan was holding Monteen. But the Burma boy was not to be daunted and a real show of clever boxing was provided for him to gain a win. If the crowd booed Kuka for the fights he was in the ring, I was with them. I think Kuka should be given smaller fights so that he can gain experience. But why spoil the name of the organisation, especially when teams come from other lands.

I see there are indications of more outside clubs, rather than the Rangers, being given a billing. Good for Bombay's boxing. The credit goes to Terry Adams for his far sighted policy. He has paved the way for really good boxing and more and more competition. Tatas had 3 men in the ring against the Burmese and they won all their fights. Petits had 3, but gained two victories.

There is no doubt that the standard of Burmese boxing is on a par with our own, but the technique of the visitors was overpowered by their nervousness. There is nothing to be afraid of in the ring. Dish it out

One reason why the crowd did not storm the Stadium for these fights was because they heard the boxers from Burma were not good enough and their defeats at Calcutta confirmed this. Strange to say no Calcutta paper or for that matter any reliable news agency thought of giving the weights. The Burmese fighters were unequally matched.

To those who are looking for a real fight, there's plenty in store in December. Vincent Pereira has at long last been matched against Peter Prince. This is it

Outright Victory

So India emerged outright winners in the Second Asian Quadrangular Football tournament played in Rangoon this year. They won all their encounters and their final victory over Burma was indeed a glorious triumph—four goals to two.

The Aung San Stadium where the tournament was held will certainly live long in the memory of the Indian team and the people who came from other parts than Burma. The watertight arrangements and strict control over spectators and players allowed for no loopholes or unseemly incidents that we in India have been so accustomed to of late.

The referee must certainly feel quite at home on this ground because he has the freedom to whistle according to his discretion and has not to worry about pleasing spectators or supporters.

For India, there was yet another record. In the last two years India has not lost a single match, though they drew with Pakistan last year. The tournament is to be held in India next year and I dare say that the triple may be achieved.

But this is no time for complacency. If we are to rest on our laurels we will get nowhere; infact, the other countries, Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan may thrive on their blunders and improve their game.

India is not very much high in their soccer standard, but much improvement has been noticed since the Helsinki debacle. If foreign teams particularly the booted European sides were to be pitted against our Indian XI then we might know where we stand.

The Indian team may now look forward to the Melbourne Olympiad and they can as well start putting into practice the tactics taught them by the coaches entrusted with their training.

Burma did wonderfully well against India. Their long passing and hard kicking produced nervous results and thanks to India's strong defence and brilliant goalkeeping by Sanjiva prevented a opposite result. The Burmese footballers were robust, fast and clever, while India's forwards played a short passing and close intermediate line game. The pivot seemed to be the hardest worked man on the field and with good support from the inners the Burmese were beaten.

When will our footballers learn to part with the ball at the right moment, I do not know. This selfish type of play seems to be embedded in their very marrow.

Thangaraj, Venkatesh and Ahmed proved to be India's goal scorers, but young Neville D'Souza showed that he can do it with good results in the opening game. Yes, due to inexperience he was kept out of the remaining games, but experience is the best teacher.

'Pots Of Gold'

The 'pot of gold' has a silver lining, but India's 'pots' from Burma have more value to the customs than the team can imagine. The glory of the Indian team's return in triumph was shorn of all its glittering when they arrived in their Calcutta hotel minus their cups.

The team's manager having failed to produce a transit permit for the cup, it has been kept in cold storage by the Customs and the higher authorities will have to do something to decorate the A.-I.F.F. room.

No Tom-Tom

All the tom-tom about Tata Sports withdrawal from the Senior hockey league seemed to have had its desired effect and like sportsmen they have returned to defend their title.

There were no trumpets to herald their resumption but certainly their victory in the first encounter was sufficient publicity of their presence.

Of course, they will feel the absence of a good centre-half like George Pereira, but there is enough talent and material available in the various Tata enterprises to fill the vacuum.

However, the Tata side will have to fight a hard battle against the Railways and the Lusitanians. There is a move to get players of better calibre and the Tata house can afford it.

Lack Of Funds

The Council of the Indian Olympic Games has decided on November 3 that this country will not take part in the British Empire Games to be held in June 1954 at Vancouver due to 'lack of funds'.

This is, indeed, true of the organisation's financial position—bankrupt, of course. But a better reason would have been that India's athletes are busy with the preparations and participation in the second Asian Games to be held at Malaya in May 1954 that it is impossible to participate in two big games, so closely connected.

The National Games will be held in Delhi this year. The Services Sports Control Board will conduct the games from March 4 to March 7 at the National Stadium. The results at these games will naturally be taken in account in selecting India's representatives for the Asian Games. However, a standard has been set—the second timing returned in the First Asian Games.

There, however, seems to be little progress in the idea of centralizing the control of sports. But another 'eyewash' is being thrown before us when the President of the IOA has decided that a subcommittee should go into this vital question.

There should be no haggling about such vital matters by those who are holders of offices in sport. Their actions are liable to be detrimental to the progress of sport in this country. So the sooner this National problem of centralization is over and done with, the better for everyone.

Football At Worli

Whoever heard of a football match being played at Worli far removed from the football goer's usual haunt, the Cooperage. From the Cooperage to Worli is a tall order and that too when football season is quite over but it is coming from the Siddharth Sporting Association and the "Siddharth" should know better. They are in this field for the last 25 years and know that football enthusiasts will spare no money, time and energy to go and see football even to the farthest corner of the country then what of Worli. Only give them a good football and the Siddharth is not only giving Bombay public a simply good football but they have something grand and special to offer on the 15th November at Worli.

Bombay football fans adore the I.C.L. for the gallant fight they put up for the I.F.A. Shield and their heroic struggle to bring their trophy from Calcutta to Bombay, will once again take to field and give Bombay that fine display which kept Calcutta Soccer gaping, on the amphitheatre of Worli on the 15th November.

The Siddharth too have pooled their resources together and are sending up a fine team to meet the I.C.L. This is the S.S. XI which is trained and grounded by Dhakuram one time idol of Football World and Govind the founder of the very I.C.L. and once popular trainer of the W.I.F.A. So one can depend upon having a fine evening on 15th November at Worli.

Georgian Cup

The main interest of the Siddharth Sporting Association is the Tournament. By aid of which the Association have succeeded in enthusing sportsman spirit and love for open air life amongst that class of people who are at the lowest rung of the social ladder, viz., labourers and schedule caste. The tournament proved a veritable training ground for such brilliant stars like Tambe, Dhakuram and host of others. The teams that will be contesting the Cup are of the calibre that Bombay can well be proud of and equally interesting will be their tussel.

Sport To The Rescue

Sport has come truly to the aid of a deserving cause. The Crippled Children's Hospital at Mahalaxmi will benefit by over Rs. 45,000 due to the well run Invitation Swimming Meet conducted on an All-India basis last week and by Murphy Radio and Metro Goldwyn Mayer in conjunction with their human interest picture "Million Dollar Mermaid."

The visiting teams went home very much satisfied with all the arrangements that were made for their stay here and the way the tournament was run.

Here is a letter from the Manager of the Bengal team, hard to please, of course, who was all praise for the championships.

BOMBAY, Nov. 1.

I write to express my appreciation of the way I and my team have been welcomed in Bombay on the occasion of the Invitation Swimming Meet (Million Dollar Mermaid). I have been perfectly satisfied with all arrangements made regarding our accommodation, etc. I was particularly impressed by the efficient manner in which the whole meet has been organised and conducted. All credit for which goes to Shri K. F. Golwalla, the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay State Aquatic Association Mr. E. Alva of Metro-Goldwyn and his associates.

I am also thankful to Shri Golwalla for arranging for my boys to practise at the beautiful and impressive Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Olympic Swimming Pool.

Sd. J. K. SEAL,
Manager Calcutta Team.

Here were the sponsors of a commercial concern doing some human good through sports and others had it that sports was commercialised. In our country where the finances of sports organisations is so low, advertisements do help. If Murphy and the Mermaid were well splashed, it was only a fair return for the big sum invested by these commercial concerns.

This brings me to the brilliantly coloured and displayed advertisement of some brand of cigarettes which the BPHA have glorified over their west stands. The BPHA need the money and no one will deny this mode of obtaining it.

The Display

This view of the West Stands of the BPHA shows the tremendous display 'ad.' that will bring to the Association quite a big sum of money. Sport must be conducted on a sound financial basis.

They Make Hay While The Calf Shows

BY PHYLLIS BATTELLE

NEW YORK, (INS): Thanks to Christian Dior and his backed-on hems, stockings will be regular little fashion terrors this winter.

The hosiery makers are all hopping at the chance to make hay while the calf shows and their newest ideas are—if not wild—at the very least eccentric.

The most unusual of the glamour gimmicks for new stockings are the sheer nyons with the jewelled seams. Now when your seams are crooked they'll sparkle with carelessness. Makers will be turning out seams studded with rhinestones, jet and gold brain.

There will be lace heels, too, to be worn with fancy lace frocks. And other hose doubtless will have lace clocks running elegantly the ankles.

Already on the counters are hose with gay-coloured seams and foot reinforcements, to attract attention to shapely legs. But the 'pieces de resistance', of course, are still the "tweed hose" with which a lady can match her legs to her skirts.

THE HUMAN ELEMENT IN ATHLETICS

Its Not Always The Gifted Athlete That Wins

THERE is no competitive sport that has not been affected and improved by science. Some sports have been so altered that their originators would hardly recognise them. But before going any further I must define what I mean by science.

There are many definitions, but the one that fits this article is: "systematized, co-ordinated knowledge based on accurate observation of facts, and the relation of these to general principles and laws". I shall deal with the application of science to fields and pitches, gear, training methods, physical fitness, strategy and tactics, dietetics and psychological preparation.

Fifty years ago, athletics and field games were forms of sport and were indulged in entirely for pleasure. Today, in competitive games the element of sheer fun has disappeared. It is certainly no longer fun entering for the Olympic 1,500 meters. An athlete as great as Roger Bannister, for instance, said that the physical strain of two heats was too much for him. The race no longer goes merely to the man who can run faster than his rivals, but to him who can last three such races in the space of two or three days against the finest competition in the world.

No longer does an athlete dream of drinking a bottle of beer an hour before a mile race as W. G. George used to do, or toss away a cigar before going out to compete as C. B. Fry did when he broke the world's long jump record.

Men train for events with all the diligence and concentration of students studying for honours degrees, for the prizes at stake are world titles, wonderful jobs and salaries amounting to thousands of pounds a year. Amateurs like Frank Sedgeman and Fred Perry made tennis their lives for a few years and then they crashed in after winning world titles.

In America athletics coaches are important men who receive salaries larger than those earned by heads of universities; and football and athletic stars enjoy a better status than mere scholars. In Russia coaches and star athletes enjoy privileges denied the average man.

WICKET WAS DRY

With the aid of science—mowers, rollers, special soils and strains of grass, and tracks made of cinder, grounds now have billiard table surfaces, and are so laid that they drain rapidly after a spell of rain. The Indian Gymkhana ground at Osterley was laid on the advice of an expert. Mr. Odcock, one of the finest men at his job in England. On the second Saturday of the 1953 cricket season when most games in London were cancelled because of heavy rain the day before, the wicket at Osterley was bone dry.

Wickets are now also covered in test matches and squeegees are used to dry pitches. Marl and bulli sol are used to bind the surface, and the scientific preparation of surfaces alone is a tremendous contribution to sports like cricket and bowls. The football pitch at Wembley on which Cup Finals are fought is specially drained so that play can go on unless the ground is flooded.

Those who played games fifty years ago will appreciate what science has done for gear. All footwear today is beautifully made and the crude boots, gloves and guards of the past bear no comparison with modern gear Fifty years ago cricket bat handles were rubbed with resin. Now they are covered with rubber.

Tennis rackets were bulky, unwieldy and loosely strung. Balls had an uneven bounce and did not last as long as they do now. There were few hard courts, which cracked easily and were uneven.

No longer do track athletes wear singles with half sleeves or shorts that fall below the knee and have to be kept up by string. Experts are paid to design garments that allow the greatest possible free movement. In the nineteen thirties the track suit—a garment like a boiler suit that can be slipped on and zipped up—came into fashion, so that athletes can keep warm while not in actual competition, and avoid chills.

Such refinements may seem unimportant, but it is these small items that enable athletes to knock fifths of a second off existing records.

MUCH TOO BIG

Incidentally, in one respect science has slipped. In trying to protect the cricketer leg guards are now much too big and cumbersome. They slow down movements and recently, In Yorkshire's match against the Australians, Hutton complained that his pads obstructed his bat so that Lindwall bowled him.

Compare these huge pads with the small guards worn by Grace and cricketers of the past. They were small and light enough to enable the batsman to move down the pitch quickly.

In the matter of apparatus science has helped to improve standards as great deal. The punch-bag, wall bars, the rowing machine, he slip-catching machine, stationary cycle, special starting blocks—all these help. The swivel is of tremendous value in hammers and skipping ropes, for it eliminates chafed hands and gives greater freedom of movement.

Of mechanical aids there is no end; good stop watches, high speer electrical timing, photo-finishes, movable rowing seats. At Purdue University, Professor W. E. Clevett rigged up a special dynamometer to test the lunge and driving power of football players, so that they could learn to use their body weight to the utmost advantage.

Sometimes inventions help players to win championships Walter Hagen invented and used a golf ball with a surface design guaranteed to give "accurate flight in putting and rolling." Rene Lacoste patented improvements in racket design when he was champion of the world; Sandow invented spring dumbells and other apparatus for strengthening the arms, wrists and fingers; Charles Brickley Harvard football star reputed to possess the longest kick of all time, wore boots with a special toe cap of his own invention.

Sometimes an athlete finds that "his eye is not on the ball". Yet, when tested, he reads the smallest print at the distance required for perfect sight. His defect may be caused by a septic tooth, an extra cup of strong coffee, or a cocktail before a game. One athlete may be affected: another will remain normal Dr. E. A. Hutchinson of the Los Angeles School of Optometry recently designed an instrument by means of which one may discover whether a ball games-player is seeing perfectly out of "tail" of his eye. And when he finds out, can advise him how to set it right. This makes a considerable difference when one is trying to strike a moving ball accurately.

OWN METHODS

So much for the purely mechanical aids to sport. More important than all is the use of science in training. For years coaches have studied the human body and its reaction to different types of training. They know that a regimen that suits one man will not suit another. Great coaches like Knute Rockne, Boyd Comstock, Lafson Robertson, Sam Mussabini, Alec Nelson, Jaervinin, and Geoff Dyson, have worked out their own methods based on the successes and failures of their proteges.

They have harnessed mechanical devices for increasing efficiency—music, films, the study of style, diet, psychological treatment, mountain air and a change of climate and more than one trainer has experimented with hypnotism as an aid to victory.

Track athletes no longer run as individuals, for trainers know that the best results are not obtained that way. They run as teams, A

(Continued on Page 26, Col. 3)

Khadilkar Wins In Exciting Finish

Collegiate Title

CHESS

THERE WAS close rivalry for the title and Wilson's Nilkanth Khadilkar won narrowly when he defeated Gurudas Thadani in his last game in the Inter-Collegiate Chess Tournament sponsored by the Bombay University. The tournament was recently held at the St. Xaviers College on the Swiss system.

This is the third year of the event and 16 colleges with 32 players (2 each) participated. The standard of chess witnessed was very high as compared to the first two years of the tournament. The keen competition among the players is evident from the fact that the second place (with only half-a-point behind the leader) is occupied by three players Ruia's Avinash Gupte, Ruparel's Mukund Khopkar and Vasant Ranadive of Elphinstone and the Institute of Science.

With a difference of only 1½ point there are seven players at the top.

Prabhakar Dhawle the second champion who succeeded Gwaldas Mohta to an undefended title scored only seven points losing three games. He was fancied to retain his title as he had seven points and two games to finish—he lost both.

Vasant Ranadive was leading the field till the last round in which he met Avinash Gupte who won with a fine sacrificial combination. Ranadive played bold and dashing chess throughout the tournament. He had a chance of winning against Gupte he overlooked it and lost the title which he was most fancied to win right from the start.

Quintuple Tie

On the last day there were three players with 7½ points and had matters chanced the way, they could well have taken, an unheard of quintuple tie was in the offing.

The final Individual scores of the top players were: Nilkanth Khadilkar (Wilson 'A') 8, Vasant Ranadive (EC & IS 'A') 7½, Mukund Khopkar (Ruparel 'A') 7½, Avinash Gupte (Ruia 'B') 7½, Prabhakar Dhawle (Ruia 'A') 7, Gurudas Thadani (St. Xavier's 'A') 6½, Ram Tahilramani (Jai Hind 'A') 6½, H. S. Madan (Podar "A) 6, Hemkant Tungare (Podar 'B') 6, Madhav Patwardhan (Wilson 'B') 6, Jimmy Nanavatty (Law 'A') 6, Ramchandra Shirlege (Law 'B') 5½, Soli Dastur (Sydenham 'A') 5½, Premraj Bafna (St. Xavier's 'B') 5, Durgadas Mondkar (Siddharth 'A') 5, Sudhakar Prabhu (EC & IS 'B') 5

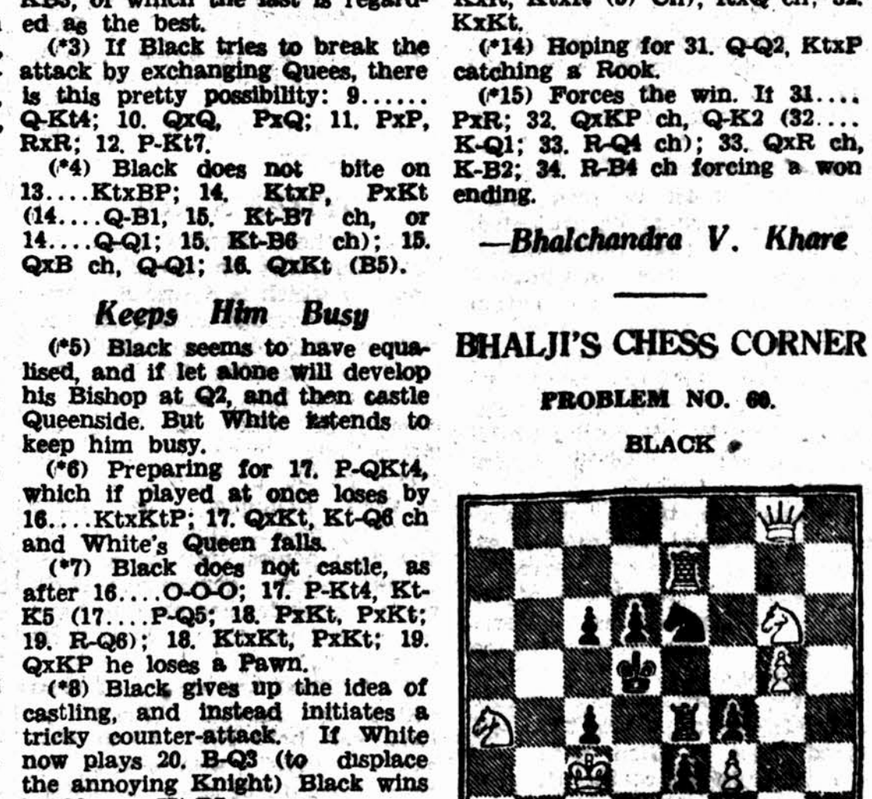
The team honours were won by Ruia College though they lost the title.

It seems that Ruia are doomed to carry only one title at a time. The first year they won the team honours when Law took the championship. Last year Ruia won the championship while Law took the team honours. And this year they wrested the team honours while Wilson sneaked away with the individual title. Wilson College is also runner-up for team honours with only ½ point behind Ruia.

Podar College chess enthusiasts have arranged team matches with Wilson, Law and St. Xavier's on 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st respectively.

Father Ballaguer declared at the farewell function to the chess players a trophy for team chess promised by a donor Dr. Mrs. Bharucha. The first two promised trophies remained only promises.

Team points: Ruia 14½, Wilson 14, ECIS 12½, Ruparel 12, Podar 12, Law 11½, St. Xavier's 11½, Sydenham 10, Bhawan's 10, Jai Hind 10, USES 9, Siddharth 8½, Ismail 6½, GMC 4, NMC 3, UDCT 1.



Team champions in Inter-collegiate Chess: Prabhakar Dhawle (left) writes a move with grimness written all over his face while Avinash Gupte Ruia "B" watches him and is obviously happy.

French Defence

Resourceful play by Panov highlights the play in a French defence which a long time ago was considered dull and unenterprising.

WHITE:—V. Panov
BLACK:—A. Poliak

1. P-K4, P-K3; 2. P-Q4, P-Q4; 3. Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3; 4. B-Kt5, B-K2; 5. P-K5, KKt-Q2; 6. P-KR4 (*1), P-KR3 (*2); 7. BxB, QxB; 8. Q-Kt4, P-KKt3; 9. P-R5 (*3); P-KKt4; 10. O-O-O, P-R3; 11. P-B4, PxP; 12. Kt-B3, P-QB4; 13. PxP, Kt-KB3 (*4); 14. QxBP, KtxBP (*5); 15. B-K2, B-Q2; 16. R-R4 (*6), P-Kt4 (*7); 17. R-Kt4, P-Kt5; 18. Kt-QKt1, Kt-K5; 19. R-B1, Q-B4 (*8); 20. QKt-Q2, KtxKt; 21. KtxKt, KtQ1 (*9); 22. Q-B6 (*10), R-KB1; 23. QxP, R-B1 (*11); 24. B-Q3, B-Kt4; 25. Kt-Kt3, Q-B2; 26. BxB ch, PxB; 27. Q-Q2, Kt-B3 (*12); 28. R-K1, KtxP; 29. RxP (*13), Kt-B5; 30. QxP, Kt-R6 (*14); 31. RxP ch; 31 RxP ch (*15). Black resigned.

Comments

(*1) Accepting the offered Pawn leads to a difficult game to defend, for example: 6.....BxB, 7. PxB, QxB; 8. Kt-R3, Q-K2; 9. Kt-B4, P-QR3 (9....P-QB4; 10. Kt-Kt5); 10. Q-Kt4, P-Kt3; 11. O-O-O, P-QB4; 12. Q-Kt3, Kt-Kt3; 13. PxP, QxP; 14. B-Q3, Q-B1; 15. B-K4!

(*2) Aside from Black's last move he might have tried 6..... P-QR3 or 6....castles or 6....P-KB3, of which the last is regarded as the best.

(*3) If Black tries to break the attack by exchanging Quees, there is this pretty possibility: 9..... Q-Kt4; 10. QxQ, PxQ; 11. PxP, RxR; 12. P-Kt7.

(*4) Black does not bite on 13....KtxBP; 14. KtxP, PxKt (14....Q-B1, 15. Kt-B7 ch, or 14....Q-Q1; 15. Kt-B6 ch); 15. QxB ch, Q-Q1; 16. QxKt (B5).

Keeps Him Busy

(*5) Black seems to have equalised, and if let alone will develop his Bishop at Q2, and then castle Queenside. But White intends to keep him busy.

(*6) Preparing for 17. P-QKt4, which if played at once loses by 16....KtxKtP; 17. QxKt, Kt-Q6 ch and White's Queen falls.

(*7) Black does not castle, as after 16....O-O-O; 17. P-Kt4, Kt-K5 (17....P-Q5; 18. PxKt, PxKt; 19. R-Q6); 18. KtxKt, PxKt; 19. QxKP he loses a Pawn.

(*8) Black gives up the idea of castling, and instead initiates a tricky counter-attack. If White now plays 20. B-Q3 (to displace the annoying Knight) Black wins by 20.....Kt-B7.

(*9) The Knight's move not only defended the threatened Bishop Pawn; it also enhances the coming....QR-B1.

(*10) After 22. QxKtP, QxQ; 23. RxQ, Black gets his Pawn back by 23.....Kt-B3.

(*11) Black threatens mate on the move.

(*12) If 27....QxP; 28. R-Kt5 Q-K5; 29. Kt-Q4, (but not 29. R-K1, RxP ch) with a decisive attack.

(*13) Tempting Black to play 29....QxP ch, 30. QxQ, Kt-Q6 ch; 31. K-Q2 (not 31. K-Kt1 RxQ; 32. KxR, KtxR (5) Ch), RxQ ch; 32. KxKt.

(*14) Hoping for 31. Q-Q2, KtxP catching a Rook.

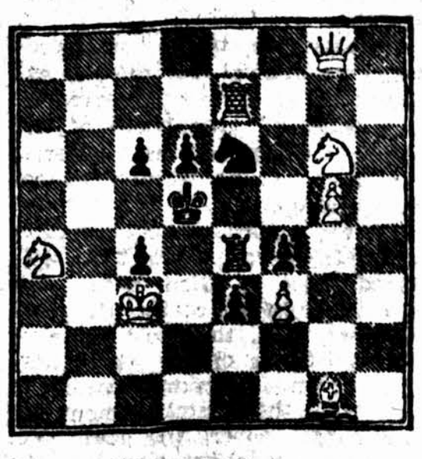
(*15) Forces the win. If 31.... PxR; 32. QxKP ch, Q-K2 (32.... K-Q1; 33. R-Q4 ch); 33. QxR ch, K-B2; 34. R-B4 ch forcing a won ending.

—Bhalchandra V. Khare

BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

PROBLEM NO. 60.

BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in two moves. Solution next week.

Problem No 59 Keymove:-K-R6.

U. S. LAUNCHES WAR ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

NEW YORK.

INCREASING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY HAS BEEN MET WITH INCREASING PLANNING AND ACTION ON THE GOVERNMENTAL FRONT. NOW THE PROFESSIONALS—THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE IN DAILY CONTACT WITH THE YOUNGSTERS IN TROUBLE — HAVE JOINED HANDS TO STRENGTHEN THIS EFFORT.

Hard facts have spurred this move. One statistic tells the story. From 1948 to 1951 the population between the ages of 10 and 17 increased 5 per cent. Juvenile delinquency zoomed in the same age group and in the same years by 17 per cent.

This trend was very much in the thinking of the members of the National Association of Training Schools and the National Conference of Juvenile Agencies when they met in Cleveland recently. At that time these two important and influential associations merged.

One important result of this action is expected to be national in its scope. The uneven methods used to combat this serious social problem are to be levelled off on a comparatively high plane.

For juvenile delinquency is not confined to large urban centres, nor is it a regional phenomena. Within the 48 states are areas where an awakened public conscience has provided public and private funds to take advantage of the latest techniques. Others are sluggard.

All this has been known by the professionals who have made up the membership of the two associations. Many of them have been active in both the agency and the training school groups.

Thus, when the National Association of Training Schools and Juvenile Agencies was formed at the Cleveland meeting it was, in effect, the concentration into one organization of the best information on the practical and theoretical levels for the purpose of raising standards and improving the machinery to care for the juvenile delinquent.

YEOMAN SERVICE

When this information and these standards have been codified, the association will be in a position to offer state legislatures a programme against which their own juvenile delinquency control efforts can be measured objectively.

In this effort the work already done by the special juvenile delinquency project of the Children's Bureau will play a major part. As a matter of fact, many of the association's members have done yeoman service in the study groups and workshops which the project has conducted.

Harold F. Strong, superintendent of the noted Children's Village in Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., and a pioneer in the work of both associations, was one of these conferees. It was at these workshops held in Washington that the leaders of both the old associations laid the groundwork for the June merger.

Mr. Strong is convinced the establishment of standards is of prime importance. The "balanced picture" must be seen. Current practices must be evaluated. Improvements that follow would be made by the institutions, guided by the new information obtained from the association.

Another leader in the juvenile delinquency field is Windell W. Fewell of the Glen Mills, Pa., schools. Mr. Fewell as the Children's Bureau workshop sessions as well.

Furthermore, he is now secretary-treasurer of the merged associations after having served as a member of the board of the agency group and as editorial chairman of the training school organisation.

It was a pleasant conversation with Mr. Fewell in his high-ceilinged office at Glen Mills, with a welcome breeze cooling the midsummer heat, that told some of the objectives of the association.

It is an oversimplification to say that the establishment of standards covers the goal. Yet that is just about what all the plans and hopes add up to.

For the principal objective of all juvenile delinquency care is simple—to restore a child to the community with a sense of its need for him and a consciousness of his responsibilities to the world around him.

RIGHT APPROACH

To do this on a scale which will be broad enough and effective enough to meet the challenge of today's alarming increase in juvenile delinquents a standard of operations is definitely needed.

Operational standards, however, would not be enough. Mr. Fewell has a background of educational experience that will not allow him to forget some of the basic conclusions of pedagogy.

There is a need for establishing a philosophy of approach to juvenile delinquency which would neither minimize nor overemphasize the problem.

Administrative machinery of some training schools needs improvement and would benefit by a set of minimum standards.

Citizens Can Play Big Role

Personnel, educational, vocational, medical and placement problems would find proper places in the expected study and definition of acceptable standards.

The situations which trouble conscientious professionals such as Mr. Fewell, are similar but not precisely those which traditionally have hampered penologists.

There is, of course, the hand of politics, which has been known to come into a well-established state system of correction with unhappy results. And then there is the continued pressure from outside—especially industry—which is able to lure experienced professional workers away from their tasks by higher salaries.

But the old-timers in the field are counting among their blessings the work of the special juvenile delinquency project of the Children's Bureau This Bureau, aided by consultants from other private and public agencies, is providing ammunition continually to blast both private and public apathy.

CITIZEN'S ROLE

One of these weapons is a fact-filled pamphlet on juvenile delinquency which is designed to inform the average citizen of the problem and his responsibility.

In a challenging foreword, Dr. Martha M. Eliot, Children's Bureau chief, points out that "an increasingly large number of young people need help because of their delinquent behavior"; yet "the police, juvenile courts, detention homes, training schools, ..and other community child welfare agencies are already having a difficult time with their case loads."

Not federal but state and local action is needed. Every citizen can help bring about this needed action" with one of the first things to be done the determining of the facts "right there at home," Dr. Eliot emphasized.

For those citizens who take this advice seriously, the Children's Bureau has gone a step further and prepared a guide to help find out "what's going on" in "your home town."

This publication lists the five agencies which need to be studied by such citizen groups as police, juvenile court and probation service, detention home, training school, and "the state agency that has the responsibility for developing and co-ordinating the services offered to delinquent children and their families by (these) four agencies."

After such knowledge is gained—and only then—the Bureau advises citizen action. When such action is taken, it should be keyed to the community's over-all child welfare programme. "A drive on behalf of delinquent children may bring in its wake better provision and care for all children."

PERTINENT FACTS

Some of the facts that these inquiring citizens will discover from the Children's Bureau are:—

1. That about 350,000 boys and girls were brought to the attention of juvenile courts in 1951 because of delinquent behaviour. The boys outnumbered the girls four to one.

2. Less densely populated areas show a greater percentage increase than the 17 per cent reported nationally for the years 1948 to 1951. "Courts serving jurisdictions of less than 100,000 persons showed an increase of 29 per cent—and a number of these small courts had increases in excess of 50 per cent."

3. The majority of boys and girls who come before the courts for delinquent behaviour are between 15 and 17 years of age; 35 per cent have been before the courts on one or more occasions.

4. Of the 350,000 reported in 1951, 115,000 were held overnight or longer in a detention home, police station house, jail, "or other facility while awaiting action."

5. Only about one out of six communities have a sufficient number of juvenile police officers.

6. "Few training schools have the staff to offer a genuine treatment programme. They need mature and experienced cottage supervisors and professional personnel drawn from outside fields."

It is in the last area that the new merged association expects to be of considerable value. Sometime before after the association officers will gather to define a little more precisely its objectives and its proposals.

The roster of officers reads like a "Who's Who" of the profession, R. E. Farrell of the Minnesota Training School For Boys in Red Wing is president, Vice-presidents A. Alfred Cohen, Donald Coldren, Miss Anna M. Moroney, and G. Howland Shaw are from the states of New York, Kansas, Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia.

STEP FORWARD

Seven members of the executive committee and a 15-member board of directors assure wide representation of the profession from every area of the nation.

Richard Clendenen of the Children's Bureau in Washington is the editorial chairman.

When these leaders of the association get together they will have before them the newly published "Recommended Standards for Services for Delinquent Children," another children's bureau aid.

Published in 1953, this booklet is a long step forward in bringing together the practices and standards which have been used in diverse areas. It is meant primarily for the professional worker.

Many of the association members will find their own words and conclusions bowing to them from the printed pages. They also will discover that the Bureau does not consider this publication the final word.

Juvenile delinquency programme standards must be enlarged and improved. But action must not be delayed. The Children's Bureau "feels that one of the simplest and most direct answers to the problem of juvenile delinquency is to do now what has long been advised in behalf of delinquent children—in other words, to put theory into practice."

For this task the new association should prove invaluable.—**The Christian Science Monitor.**

BY STAFFORD DERBY

IN OR OUT—THEY STUDY

These youngsters in Bolivia study outdoors while awaiting the completion of a new school building. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation and the International Labour Organisation are helping underdeveloped countries like Brazil to advance as rapidly as possible.

BIG STEP FORWARD

HUMAN ELEMENT IN ATHLETICS

(Continued from Page 25, Col. 5)

crack runner, for instance, is chosen to win or break a record, and the remainder act as guinea pigs.

Recently, when Bannister broke the English mile record his friend and colleague Chris Chattaway acted as pacemaker and dropped out before the final lap began. In 1938 Harry Hillman, the coach at Darmouth College, New Hampshire, A.S.A., wished to prove that the college indoor track was the fastest in the world and his crack runner, Glenn Cunningham the fastest miler.

Six Dartmouth students with handicaps of from five to 600 yards acted as pacemakers, and because Cunningham complained that he could not breath properly in smoke laden atmosphere, spectators were asked not to smoke.

THANKS TO THEM

The pace makers were in the event simply as "electric rabbits," but in order that the event should be officially recognized, all were entered as bona fide competitors. Helped by these pacemakers Cunningham worked up a tremendous speed and clocked 4 minutes 4.4 seconds for mile, and beat the existing record.

Some coaches are unorthodox. The man in charge of Helen Stephens, one of the holders of the world's 100 metres record developed her speed by making her chase rabbits on a Missouri farm. Billy Williams, captain of the Davidson College football team hardened his muscle and improved his wind and stamina by chasing butterflies. D. R. Bell, the old Cambridge blue used to keep up his speed by training in a field frequented by bulls; And Newton, the phenomenal South African long distance runner, used to chase.

Any device or strategy that helps one man to beat another or a team to outvit its opponents, is scientific. It is based on a study of the opposition, its strength and weaknesses. Before Jardine took his victorious team to Australia he discussed the enemy with Carr Fender, and Chapman. He formed his plans, built up the morale of the side by the sheer force of his personality, and made them believe they would win. He used cricket ability, physical fitness and the right mental approach.

It is not always the most gifted athlete who wins; nor invariably the better team; but the man or team that makes the best use of its potential. In the final analysis it is the human element that counts, for one can pay too much attention to training.

—(APS).

Swing And Jazz Handy As Red Bait

HONGKONG, (INS).

RED China is using jive, jazz and jitterbugging as bait for new recruits to Communism.

Reports from the mainland say that the revival of western tunes and dances started in Shanghai and that other large cities have followed suit.

College students from Red China, vacationing in Hongkong have been buying up the latest swing and jazz hits to take back with them.

Music salesmen say that tango, rhumba and samba numbers also are in big demand with these youngsters.

They say that sometimes the Communist customs guards make the students pay duty on these "bourgeois" purchases, but otherwise they turn a blind eye and let them in free.

It isn't only the college lads and lasses who go for the western music in a big way. Peasants and workers are getting to like the idea too.

Political observers say one reason for the Government's relaxation of the frown on dancing and western music is its present drive for overseas students.

Thousands have passed through Hongkong this year from South-east Asian countries to complete their higher education in Red China. Peking likes the idea of these teenaged youngsters flocking in—they are good officer material for the armed forces, and good administrative material for government offices.

The Red leaders hope the students will write home and tell others how happy they are, so that more and more will come.

Hongkong police keep a very close watch on these students as they come through the British Crown Colony, sometimes hundreds aboard the same ship.

They don't want any unauthorised immigrants on the loose in Hongkong—especially with Red ideas.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

PROBABLY, when you think about a wood, you have the idea that all the different kinds of trees just spring up anyhow, and that they grow quite happily alongside each other, writes S. F. B. Lane.

Now this is not quite right, for trees are very distinct things. Just like people, some of them go well together, in a crowd and others like to be apart. In fact, trees and plants go even further than that, for each one, without meaning to, tries to get its share of sunlight and air, but the ones that do not get it may actually die. So one of the very important things in making a wood is to understand about the shade that trees give. You know how thick the shade is under a beech, and how nice it is to sit there on a hot day, but if you look you will see that there is practically nothing at all growing on the ground under the beech; yet strangely enough the beech itself does not mind shade.

In forestry, some trees are called "shade-bearers," that is to say they can be planted close to, or among other trees. Beech, silver fir and hornbeam are well-known shade-bearers, and they will grow strong and big in a place where many trees that are known as "light-demanders" would not flourish at all. Well-known light-demanders are birch, larch, poplar, ash, oak and elm.

Trees Of The Wood

Trees, especially in a wood, have an important effect upon the soil. Year after year, leaves fall and decay, and so make new earth. The leaves of some trees do more good than others to the soil, sweet-chestnut and beech being better than pine or larch, and this is the reason why a wood is often planted with a mixture of trees. At the same time, a forester has to be very careful in planting a mixture, and watching it grow, to be sure that one kind of tree does not grow too fast and take the light from others.

When a wood is being planted, so that later on it may be sold, one must arrange the trees so that they will give useful timber when cut up, and this is done by planting them so close that the stems grow straight and tall, while the side branches remain quite small or are killed off by the shade. In this way there will be good and useful timber in the trunk when the tree is cut, and very little in the branches which are not of much use. Of course, planting a tree like that does not allow it to grow in the way it likes, and the tree is not very beautiful. But a whole wood, planted with perhaps two or three different kinds of trees, is a fine thing to look at.

The really perfect tree is one which has grown by itself or in a small group, and has been able to let its branches spread in just the special way that each kind of tree has.

Growing New Trees

The growing of new trees is a very important part of forestry. You may have seen, sometimes, a wood being cut down and nothing but the stumps left. Have you thought what happens next? Well, in some cases shoots will spring up from the stumps and make what is called coppice. These shoots will not make good trees, but they will be allowed to grow for a few years, and then cut down and sold while they are not very thick. The curious thing is that some trees will easily send up shoots from their stumps and some will not. Sometimes young trees are planted between the stumps, and these new ones are simply baby trees that have been grown from seed, just as plants are grown in a garden, and when they are 12 or 18 inches high they are planted with plenty of space between them, so that they can grow properly. Sometimes it is possible to let trees sow their own seeds in the wood itself.

When large woods are being planned, it is not a question of growing one or two kinds of trees and waiting until they are ready to be cut down and sold. The forester has to make a plan so that some trees will be cut down every year and others planted, and there will always be young trees and middle-aged trees and full-grown trees. He has to think, too, when it is best to thin out the trees to prevent them being too crowded, to look out for illness among the trees, to decide what timber is the most valuable to cut each year, and when he can best sell it. So you see that when there are many miles of woods being grown, there is always work going on, and the trees themselves are growing steadily, and making good timber year after year.

Children had a Sports Meet at the Bal Bhavan — Here are the tiny tots in "Musical Chairs" item.

The Kasarvadi (Dadar) Balkan-ji-Bari celebrated its anniversary under the Presidentship of Shrimati Snehaleela Thakkar (centre). On her right is Shri. Shewak Bhojraj, General Secretary of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari and on her left is Shri. Babiben Moolji Dayal, Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari.

AT BAL-BHAVAN SPORTS MEET

At the Bal Bhavan Sports meet: From left to right are Shri. Shevak Bhojraj, Kumari Kunda Kakodkar and Kumari Suveera Dhanraj.

FUEL POWER. Do you know that all liquids which are burnt to make heat are called liquid fuel? Among the most important are petrol, paraffin oil and diesel oil. All of them burn with the oxygen of the air. There are other fuels that carry their own oxygen, such as the Germans used in their rockets during the war. These fuels burnt so fast that the rockets travelled at 3,600 miles per hour!

Petrol is far more dangerous than paraffin or diesel oil, because it gives off a vapour at the ordinary temperature of a room, and this vapour explodes very easily when it comes into contact with air. Because of this, the best way to get power from petrol is to explode it with air. The mechanism of the car is based on this fact. Sparks inside the motor cause a series of explosions, each of which drives the car forward.

The False Belief

BY DINAKER MUJUMDAR

Many years ago there lived a rich farmer. He had no children. So he used to ask everyone who came to his home, "What shall I do to get a child?" They used to shake their heads. Thus many years passed.

One day for his luck, he saw a saint passing his house. He at once invited him to his house and begged him to tell the plan to get a child. The saint thought for a while in his mind and told him thus: "There in the wood there is a hole. In the hole there is a snake. Early in the morning you should take a pot of milk and a cocoanut and worship the snake, give the milk to it and bring the cocoanut home, and give it to your wife. Then only a child will be born to you." This the farmer agreed to do and gave many presents to the saint.

The farmer did as the saint had told him. After ten months a child was born. He was very much pleased and grateful to the saint. The child was growing older and older. His parents loved him very much and did not leave him alone for even a minute.

In this way the son became a man of twenty. One day his father had some business to do in the next village. So he had to send his son. The boy was glad to go and started on his journey. His path lay through the same wood where the snake, which his father had worshipped, was living. The son was very much afraid of it, and raised the stick in his hand to strike it. But the snake was too sharp for him. It went around him and bit him. At once the boy lay dead on the spot.

Thus the child, which was supposed to have been given by a snake, was killed by the very same snake!

A Chrysanthemum Story

The chrysanthemum, which we see in great variety of size and colour, is the flower of Japan. But it originated in China, and was introduced into Japan about a couple of thousand years ago. Later, it became the national flower of Japan.

Chrysanthemums grow all over Japan, except in Himaji, where it is considered unlucky to raise them.

A story is told that in a castle at Himaji there once lived a lord who had many treasures. A servant, whose name was Chrysanthemum, had charge of these treasures, which included ten dishes of gold. One morning she discovered that one of the dishes was missing, and though innocent of its loss, cast herself into a well.

It is said that her ghost returns nightly to count the golden dishes, and cries out when it has counted only nine. Because of this the flower is no longer grown in the district.

Hidden Tell-Tale

It is a sobering thought that if we were crossing the street carelessly our foolishness might become part of a popular film, shown in many countries; but this happened to people in Albuquerque, New Mexico, not long ago.

A film director, Mr. Billy Wilder of Paramount, wanted street scenes for his picture, *Ace in the Hole*, and he wanted them to look natural, not like actors pretending to be pedestrians. So he hid a camera in a large van and drove slowly down the main street, filming passers-by who had no idea they were being "shot."

People slouching along with their hands in their pockets, girls stopping to apply lipstick, eccentrics talking to themselves—and careless street-crossers—all came into the picture.

BALKAN-JI-BARI

Everyone is most welcome to join Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will feel happy to be enrolled in this premier All-India Children's Association.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

Face Lift For Sewing Machine

NEW YORK, (INS): It's getting stylish to disguise the sewing machine as anything but a sewing machine.

You can even buy a sewing machine that's a tea wagon.

This new tea wagon cabinet has been introduced by Necchi. It has a tea wagon shape, the usual handle and removable top tray.

Necchi also has a cabinet with a plastic top that looks like wood —an idea taken directly from living room furniture. The plastic top won't scratch even when you drop the scissors.

Other sewing machine companies are keeping pace in double-duty cabinet ideas. Besides the usual variety of desk, table and commode models, you can buy such items as "Singer's Spinet," a sewing machine cabinet with angled sides that can fit into corners. Or if you prefer oriental items, there's Pfaff's Chinese lacquered buffet model.

Girl In Love With Gable Says

No Recipe For Tracking Down A Male; It Is Just Hazard And Chance

By NORA W. MARTIN

PARIS (INS).

SUZANNE DADOLLE, tall, willowy and ash-blonde, admitted she is "madly in love" with screen star Clark Gable. And she made it clear she felt sad and chagrined, when he let four days pass without calling her on the telephone.

After a vacation trip to Italy with the Hollywood actor, Mademoiselle Dadolle is now back at her former job as a mannequin at Schiaparelli's famous Paris fashion house.

But she is dreaming of life on a ranch, a couple of children and "Clark".

Nevertheless, she told the press that any official announcement of their engagement is "his business," but she added she "trusts Clark" for good or bad.

When she first met Gable, Suzanne was not bowled head over heels in love—not immediately, that is, She explained.

"At first, I felt rather cynical and hard about such a famous movie actor. But soon his wonderful personality and delicateness caught me and I was madly in love.

Girl Friend For Life

"Soon after we met, Clark asked "Will you be my girl-friend for life and go with me all over the world?"

"In France, that is a declaration".

But 28-year-old Suzanne added that she leaves all decisions up to Clark in the true French manner.

"I never before went on a trip with a man", she confided. "My mother would object. But Clark was so sweet to my mother and repeatedly asked me to trust him. So I have faith and wait."

Asked whether she knew what attracted Gable to her, she replied:

"I am a discreet woman and I think that's what he appreciates. He likes the sophisticated, very feminine type, sober, strict but chic and a bit eccentric. He goes in for make-up, perfume and smart clothes.

The first day they met, "Suzy", as Gable calls Mlle. Dadolle, was wearing a striking black jersey dress with a dep off-center neckline.

Suzanne also admitted that at first she was quite jealous of Gable's feminine partners in his pictures.

"But now, since I know him well, I trust him", she said.

"When he works, he works very hard and there is no place and time for a woman."

That, according to Suzanne, is the reason that Gable went to Holland and later to England alone to finish his new picture "The True and the Brave".

"We have the same tastes and the same ideas, "Mlle. Dadolle said. "We both like quietness, simple food and our favourite dish is Pepper Steak and beans."

Suzanne believes that in marriage the man must wear the pants.

"I couldn't love someone weaker than I," she said. And with her five foot 8 and her tiny 23 inch waistline the French mannequin obviously is "weaker".

In general Suzanne thinks that European women make more supple, more feminine and less demanding wives than American girls. The American made, on the other hand, might be more provident in her opinion.

No Recipe For Love

Speaking about the large-sized topaze ring she is wearing Suzanne said:

"Clark gave it to me, because it is my lucky stone. But it is not meant to be an engagement ring".

Mademoiselle Dadolle said that she does not know any recipe for "tracking down a male."

"It's just hazard and chance," she said. "But one has to help the chance.

"A girl must be natural, true and play fair. Don't try to simulate something because sooner or later it will prove false.

"Be patient," is another piece of advice from Suzanne. And she is patiently hoping for a happy future.

Winged Girl

SWINGING on a wild grapevine
Through the blue and yellow air
All the lovely earth is mine,
Reaching out to everywhere.

On the bank blue thistles blow
And the cattails, green and brown,
Edge the sky-touched pool below
As I swing across and down.

Sunlight lies along my face,
I am circled by the sky,
In this secret autumn place
Where three brown birds passing by
Pause to watch a girl who swings,
To wonder if she, too, has wings!

ANOBEL ARMOUR.

FURS DOMINATE PARIS FASHION

BY NORA W. MARTIN

PARIS, (INS).

THIS year fur gives the "shaggy touch" to your outfit. Besides fur-collars, cuffs, ties and edgings, Paris fashion designers go in for special ways of using the fuzzy stuff. As bosomy bustlines are in vogue fur helps achieve the three-dimentional look.

Pierre Balmain proposes a "bra" of leopard skin on a caramel coloured net evening gown. The fur brassiere is strapless and sewn to the full-skirted slim-waisted dress. A leopard muff replaces the evening bag as accessory.

All-Fur Blouse

Jaccues Heim goes even further. He designed a blouse made entirely of fur. White baby-lamb is fashioned to a short-sleeved, heat-necked blouse which looks smart with a slim black wool skirt.

A detachable fur-cape will give last year's coat a new life. The cape should not be longer than elbow length and a matching muff would be ideal.

If you wish a fur-collar on your fabric coat, follow Schiaparelli's idea. She trimms a dark grey flannel coat with a collar of Norwegian blue-fox. But the fox collar itself is partly hidden under a burgundy red velvet over-collar. You could also plan to add a black fabric cape lined in leopard to a black fabric coat. By turning up the cape, it will form a fur-hood over your head for stormy days.

Madeleine de Bauch shows comfortable fur-bibs with stand-up collar-bands to fill in suit, coat and jacket necklines. A bib of brown beaver looks smart with grey flannel, while black and white tweed is perfect with a black Persian lamb bib.

If you have a long fabric stole, edge one of the long sides with a band of fur for a Wintery touch.

Original Piece

An original fur-piece at Pierre Balmain is a huge shawl made of calf-hide in white and light brown. It is fringe-edged and can be used as blanket in a car or, if folded to a triangle, as a shawl.

Little fur-stripes will dress up a high neckline on a dress or provide a tie, which may replace a necklace in a low decollet.

A mink-band can be worn as a bracelet. it also can be used as hat trimming. A muslim scarf with mink edging will be a lovely evening accessory.

The most spectacular Paris garment with fur-trimming is a white ground-length lace gown combined with snow-white fox. The gown is sleeveless and has a huge cape-collar edged in fox. The cape-collar can be turned up to become a hood with the fox framing the face. Trimming around the ground-length skirt hem is also white fox which in front points up in a peak to the knees.

Million Dollar Mermaid

(Continued from Page 5 Col. 5)

posed. Does that make you indecent?"

Laughter spread through the courtroom. Even the judge concealed a smile as he banged his gavel for order.

Annette maintained that the only way she was able to swim in competitions was by wearing a one piece racing suit. But if the objection was not to the one piece suit but merely to the fact that her shoulders and legs were exposed, she was prepared to compromise. From a handbag she drew out and odd looking garment and held it up.

"This is the original racing suit with black stockings sewn on the bottom and a Jersey over the top. It covers the entire body except the head and forearms."

Everyone craned forward to see as Annette modelled the garment flatteringly against her figure.

"I consider that shocking, your honour," the prosecutor shouted.

"I consider it very ingenious," the judge smiled—and dismissed the case.

●

THE sensational trial and victory ensured Annette's place as a rising young star in the hazardous show-business firmament. She and Jimmy set up their concession at Revere Beach. Her tank act was a tremendous success. Though it lacked the polish of a big time production, the audience was content merely to view the beautiful symmetry of Annette's figure in the black tights—which overnight had set a fashion for American women.

Jimmy had two reasons to be thankful. The concession was playing to overflow crowds—and he and Annette discovered that they were very much in love.

In a small office overlooking the midway Doc was going over the accounts. "What's this item—'two hundred dollars—personal'," he asked Jimmy.

... (To Be Continued.)

SHRIMP BOAT TAKES THE PRIZE!

Gilbert Roland, as a shrimp boatman of the Louisiana bayous, sails off with lovely Joanne Dru, leaving Jimmy Stewart and Dan Duryea gaping in Artist Jacques Kapralik's caricature taken from the movie, "Thunder Bay." Universal-International's big production is a story of warfare, romantic and otherwise, between oil well riggers and fishermen of the Gulf Coast.

T. V. CELEBRITIES ANNEX FAN WORLD OF FILM STARS

HOLLYWOOD, (INS).

RADIO actor Ed Gardner, who just returned to Hollywood after a four year absence, finds times have changed and the once adored radio and movie stars are playing second fiddle to television celebrities.

"Instead of yelling for film stars at the big premieres, he said, "the fans are screaming their heads off for Mr. Peeppers.

"Autograph hunters are pushing past the Gables and Grables and are begging Eve Arden, Mrs. Arthur Murray and Red Buttons for their signatures.

"When I got off the plane a kid rushed toward me with a pencil and autograph book and I thought, 'Gee. It's great to be a radio star.'

"I said, 'ok, Sonny,' and reached for the book and pencil, but the kid ran past me and stopped in front of a guy I'd never seen in my life.

"'Who's that guy?' I asked the guard at the airport gate, and he said 'that's the Range Rider;' I said, 'What range, pard?', and he got really indignant and said, 'He's the television Range Rider, stupid!'

"It's been like that ever since I got back to Hollywood. I go into a restaurant and the head waiter shoves me into a corner to make room for Ramar of the Jungle."

Ed admits his son is more hep than he is.

"The other day young Ed suggested we turn in on Jack Webb. I said, 'who's Jack Webb?' and he said, 'aw, Pop, how can you be in TV without knowing the stars?'

'I said I know Bing Crosby and he said, 'who's Bing Crosby?'"

Ed discovered on a weekend visit to Palm Springs that the biggest shot in that desert spa is Charlie Farrell. And they don't remember him as a movie star. They know him only as Galestorm's pa in a television show.

Remarked Ed:

"Bobby soxers and their mothers and their grandmothers swoon over this guy, when he shows up in public."

Gardner, who returned to the tinsel city to play Archie in a series of "Duffy Tavern" stories, finds tourists aren't paying much attention nowadays to the famous caricature of movie stars on the walls of a well known restaurant, or to the foot and hand prints in the cement at the Chinese Theatre.

"They want to know why their TV favourites' mugs aren't on the wall and why their pinky prints aren't on the cement. Times have changed!"

Last time Ed saw Hollywood there wasn't a TV magazine being published. Now he counts 25 on the newsstands.

He laughed ruefully:

"I stand and look at those magazine covers and feel like a man from Mars. The only face I recognize on the covers belongs to Groucho Marx!"

Marie Wilson's husband was going to have his portrait painted by a local artist, until Marie objected. "Darling," said Miss Wilson, "wait until we go abroad. Then you can have your portrait painted by one of the old masters."

When "Josephine," the new play by Sally Benson, opened in Washington, a Senator became smitten with Betsy von Furstenberg, who played the title role. The enamoured Senator went backstage and loudly proclaimed her the typical American girl.

"But, Senator," he was told, "she was born Countess von Furstenberg-Hendringens, in Westphalia, Germany."

"Well?" he shrugged. "That's in the American Zone now, isn't it?"

Deflation—Top Level

PLAYBOY Alfonso XIII, the last king of Spain, got a kick out of travelling around the country incognito. Once, when he was visiting a remote town, he once more decided to register at the local hotel under an assumed name.

The following morning, in need of a shave, he asked the proprietor to bring him a mirror. The latter watched the king for a few moments, then said:

"You don't look like one of our usual guests. You dress and act differently. I was wondering, could it be that you belong to the royal court in Madrid?"

"You are very observant," said Alfonso. "Yes, I do."

"I knew it!" cried the proprietor in delight. "Perhaps you work for his majesty himself?"

"Correct again," said the king.

"Well! And what do you do for him?"

"Oh, a number of things," replied Alfonso with a broad smile. "Right now, I'm shaving him."

—E. E. Edgar.

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Indian art in foreign countries—Warning against imitation—Not pratings of reactionaries—Fashions taken as art—Advice to art students—Authentic exposition of Bharat Natya—Rajasthan's place in Indian art—In Bengal and Saurashtra.

WORDS of wisdom on the current trends of art in India are, at times, uttered by some discerning observers. They should stimulate thought on matters artistic, but the tendency is to treat them superciliously as pratings of reactionaries.

On the other side, what is dispensed as the counsel of perfection in certain circles is listened to by them readily and reverentially.

Opinions Ignored

Indian exhibitions are frequently held in foreign countries and they are usually pronounced as successful undertakings. This has come to be a routine procedure ending with the return of exhibits. What is, however, regularly ignored is the analysis of opinions expressed by foreign observers. Particularly the adverse criticism, if ever made by anyone, should not be missed, but it should be taken as a stimulus to review the course followed by the art activity.

Soviet Russia has recently seen an Indian exhibition. A. Gersimov's article on this subject, which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" of 4th October 1953, makes an interesting reading. In the first instance, it confirms one's belief that the world's opinion is being focussed on the trends of painting in India. A. Gerasimov, it seems, has perceived, in the exhibits, a clash between the classic tradition and sophisticated current trends. What is most striking about his article is the correct appraisal made by him of the traditional style of painting.

Correct Appraisal

The Russian writer has expressed appreciation of the beauty and vitality of linear expression and colour and of the distinctiveness of the decorative technique. All these elements, he rightly thinks, are reminiscent of a great national style which has left its indelible impress on the ancient monuments. The conclusion drawn by him is, and it could not have been otherwise, that India's traditional art conformed to naturalism as it was defined by her.

Turning to the new or modern painting, the writer has found, in a disquieting contrast, the traces of imitation of the Paris school of the early 20th century. He has modestly expressed his disapprobration of the erroneous notion which some young artists have got that the new is to be found only in Paris—the nursery of modern European art. Such an observation even if made in a milder tone must be treated as just criticism on the quality of work shown in exhibitions in foreign countries. It should, as well, be taken as an indication of what a few foreign, sections think of the much advertised "modernism" in Indian painting.

Uninformed Critics

Parisianism is a new slogan. It refers to the trends of art which is introduced as a universal expression destined to supersede every tradition. Such a fantastic claim advanced by its uncompromising protagonists cannot be conceded to. Modern European art can find a domicile in this country as a school by itself but not as an aggressor having a design to supplant traditional Indian art. Young artists, who might have liking for it, are most welcome to shift their allegiance to it, but they should refrain from looking down upon the tradition and the artists who have adhered to it. They should, at the same time, see that they are not carried away by slogans.

Indian art—pictorial and plastic—rests on the fundamentals which are entirely different. It has technique and mode of expression of its own, and as such it must progress on its own lines retaining its integrity throughout. The most objectionable side of the art movement is that Indian art is allowed to be denounced by those who have not cared to understand and evaluate it properly. Such people have not realised that Indian art is so firmly rooted in its soil that it cannot be shaken by the impact of any foreign "ism." Any way, this is the time for young artists of talent and abilities to seek new visions in their own creative genius and not in extraneous fashions.

Art v/s Fashions

Distinction has to be made between art with a secure basic and fashions of a passing nature. All the year round hundreds including foreign tourists visit Agra in order to see the Taj Mahal, but on the last full moon night—Sharad Poornima, this great monument attracted over a lakh of the people including ministers, foreigners and high dignitaries, as the full moon enhances its beauty. The question is why the Taj Mahal or Ajanta constructed in the past should be a source of attraction in the present age. The reply should be that any such monument represents art-transcendental and not the flash of any fleeting fashion. Here is the difference between Indian art and its rivals.

Inspite of its secure position, Indian art has to stand at present against group interests and the evil of propagandism. The revival in Bengal made a good headway in the early years, but now it seems to have rested in a way, at the stage at which a few names are repeatedly publicised. Some other groups, which appeared later on the scene, are also preoccupied with the publicity of their favourites to the exclusion of others. The modernist circle, is, likewise, anxious to push, to the forefront, the artists who have pledged allegiance to it. One gets side of reading certain names introduced over and over again as great artists.

Light On Confusion

The publicity campaign, which is carried on as a part of the art movement, has put, to a great disadvantage, young capable artists who might be without backing. It has, moreover, detrimental to the interests of genuine Indian art, as every painting or piece of sculpture, whatever its style or merits be, is invariably introduced as Indian. The public has to face confusion, as it is asked to judge art by the names of artists or to accept a ready-made judgment.

The prevailing conditions give a clear impression that styles make art and fashions make progress of art. This appears to be the case in the sphere of every art with the result that art is being subordinated to styles and fashions. Such a chaotic situation is created by modists, fashions-sellers and sectarians who form rival groups and try to secure following by administering counsels of perfection to those who might have the weakness to listen to them. Every Indian art has to be steered clear of such pitfalls.

High-Brows In Art

In the matter of ideological clash in the sphere of art, India is not an exception. Britain has her own conservatives and the self-styled liberals and has, therefore, her own tale of controversies and conflicts. Inspite of all this, the Royal Academy has stood its ground so far and so well, although it is styled decisively by its critics as orthodox and old-fashioned. A recent episode might expose it to a spell of rough weather. It is about the proposal for the purchase of cezanne at a high cost.

Commenting on this proposal, the President of the Academy, Sir Gerald Kelly said something to students of the Academy schools which might provoke criticism. The aim of the high-brows of the art world, he remarked is to turn students into a flock of sheep with the same thoughts, the same preferences and same standards as their own. High-brows are everywhere and they are in India too. The students' duty is to learn the fundamentals and to go through the systematic course of art-education refusing all the while to be cast in the mould set for them by the high brows. No fashion in art should prove a distraction to them.

A modern Indian artist has succeeded in capturing the various fleeting emotions on the faces of the women folk at the sight of the presents for the prospective bride.

Beauty Of Abhinaya

Bombay's thanks are due to the Indian National Theatre for having arranged, at the Jai Hind College, a dance-recital by Shrimati Balasaraswati the great exponent of Bharat Natya. The recital turned out, as it was expected to be, an authentic exposition of the Bharat Natya dance-technique. It kept the audience spell-bound for nearly three-hours. One rarely gets an opportunity to witness Bharat Natya rendered by artiste of the eminence of Shrimati Balasaraswati who has acquired admirable mastery over the Nritta, Nritya and Abhinaya parts of Bharat Natya.

In the Abhinaya items, Balasaraswati stood at the extreme height. There was perfect synchronisation of the song, instrumental music and interpretation, and all these elements were in harmony with the emotional background of each episode. The beauty of Abhinaya was revealed by the fleeting facial expressions, symbolic gestures and rhythmic movements — all attuned to interpretation of a given episode. Balasaraswati gave vivid and convincing portrayals of the various Nayikas whose description one reads in books. Bombay should frequently get such dance-recitals, so that at least the discerning selections of the audience can distinguish authentic and mature art from raw and spurious products — from skeletons and shadows.

Not Art?

This year, the All-India Bengali Sahitaya Sammelan was held at Jaipur last month. While inaugurating this Sammelan, Rani Laxmi Kumariji Chandawat appealed to Bengali writers for their co-operation in developing Rajasthan literature. She thought that Bengali writers were eminently suited to help Rajasthanis in their effort to rediscover their literature and history. Rani Laxmi Kumariji Chandawat should have realised that, since the adjoining regions like Gujarat and Malwa had a cultural link with Rajasthan, the scholars of such regions cannot be considered as less qualified to explore Rajasthan's tradition and cultural resources. There should be no preference or prejudice in the field of co-operative effort, if ever needed, for the cultural regeneration of any region.

While referring to culture, Rani Laxmi Kumariji Chandawat appeared to have stressed literature and missed art. Rajasthan is well-known for its distinctive art tradition which marks an important phase in the cultural history of India. This tradition has not yet petered out. It will be interesting to know how the Government and people of Rajasthan have proposed to revitalise this tradition, so that it can yield material needed for reorganisation of Indian arts. If Rajasthan considers itself backward in literary expression, it should be proud of the fact that it was well advanced in art.

Bengal's Tradition

The West Bengal Government has set up a section of folk entertainment music and drama. This section is introduced as the nucleus of the State Institute of National Theatre, Music and Dance. It will give performances and will also undertake to give training and advice in dramatic art to both amateur and professional units. Each function needs specialised and experienced personnel which must include veterans of the professional stage. Bengal's regional tradition must receive due importance in the new programmes, of art revival which is essentially an All-India movement.

The West Bengal Government has also proposed to conduct simultaneously a survey of the present condition of the theatre and folk forms of entertainment. This survey, if efficiently carried out, should indicate the traditional forms of dance, drama and music. It will serve a practical purpose, if all these resources will be utilised for enriching the fund of drama, dance and music. The survey will remain merely as an archaeological report, of sketches, records and notations will be deposited in museums.

In Saurashtra

Folk art of Saurashtra seems to have caught the eye of officials. A folk-dance competition on Dasserah Day was sponsored by the Manavadar-Vanthali Community Project Adiministration at Shashpur near Junagadh, and it was joined by artistes from any villages. This shows how community projects could have helped reorganisation of arts in rural areas, if art, which is a vital interest of life, was integrated in their plan. Provision of art in the plan could have also made villagers more enthusiastic about projects, but this point was missed while the plan of Community Projects was elaborately worked out.

Saurashtra has its own art tradition and various forms of folk dance and music, which are still to the people their natural expression. The people have to be encouraged to perpetuate them, while experts should be engaged to study them in their original settings. The State Government has recently set up an Academy of Dance, Drama and Music. This Academy is not unlikely to gather round itself fashionable folks, half-baked amateurs and also adventurers. The Government should see that this Academy justifies its existence at least by studying the people's forms of dance and music and by exploring Saurashtra's contribution to the Gujarati stage and repertory of dramas. It is not known whether any noted and experienced dramatist of Saurashtra has been asked to join or guide the dramatic section of the Academy.

During a natural history lesson, the teacher asked the class to name an animal peculiar to Ireland.

"The camel," said Henry.

"That's not a native of these islands," said the teacher.

"I know it isn't," replied Henry. "That's why it would be peculiar."

*

Tom Ewell's mother saw her son perform in the play, "The Seven Year Itch," and afterward went backstage to report: "Everybody in the audience tonight loved you."

"How do you know, Mom?" asked Tom.

"Everybody around me told me because they knew I was your mother," she explained.

"And how did they know?" asked Tom.

"Because," replied Mrs. Ewell, "I told them."

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Universities Should Not Be One-Way Traffic In Studies And Culture

From its very beginnings American education has been principally concerned with the culture of the West. Dr. De Kiewiet, president of the University of Rochester, maintains that today this European orientation is dangerously out of date. Here he argues the need for a globalized curriculum reflecting the realities of world conditions.

By C. W. de Kiewiet

AMERICAN education is having trouble adjusting to the swiftness and the magnitude of the change in our world position. This is true even though a capacity for adjustment and innovation has been a special characteristic of American higher education.

The humanities are not paying enough attention to the history, intellectual activity, influence, and experience of the new magnitudes and multitudes of China, India, the Arab world, which today intimately confront American life. This means bluntly that in the light of the needs of America today there is disproportionate preoccupation with the history, the intellectual activity, the influence and experience of Western Europe. I am raising a question which can only be acutely controversial, writes the author in "Saturday Review."

This is not a plea for more teaching of current events. We are already exposed enough to the danger of capriciously devising new courses and programmes of instruction to meet the fluctuations of politics, economics, or art.

This is a plea that a resolute effort be made to correct our dangerous illiteracy in the life and thought of great areas of the world where history has begun to roll at such a pace that the things on which we place the greatest value — our security, our way of life, our economic stability — are intimately affected.

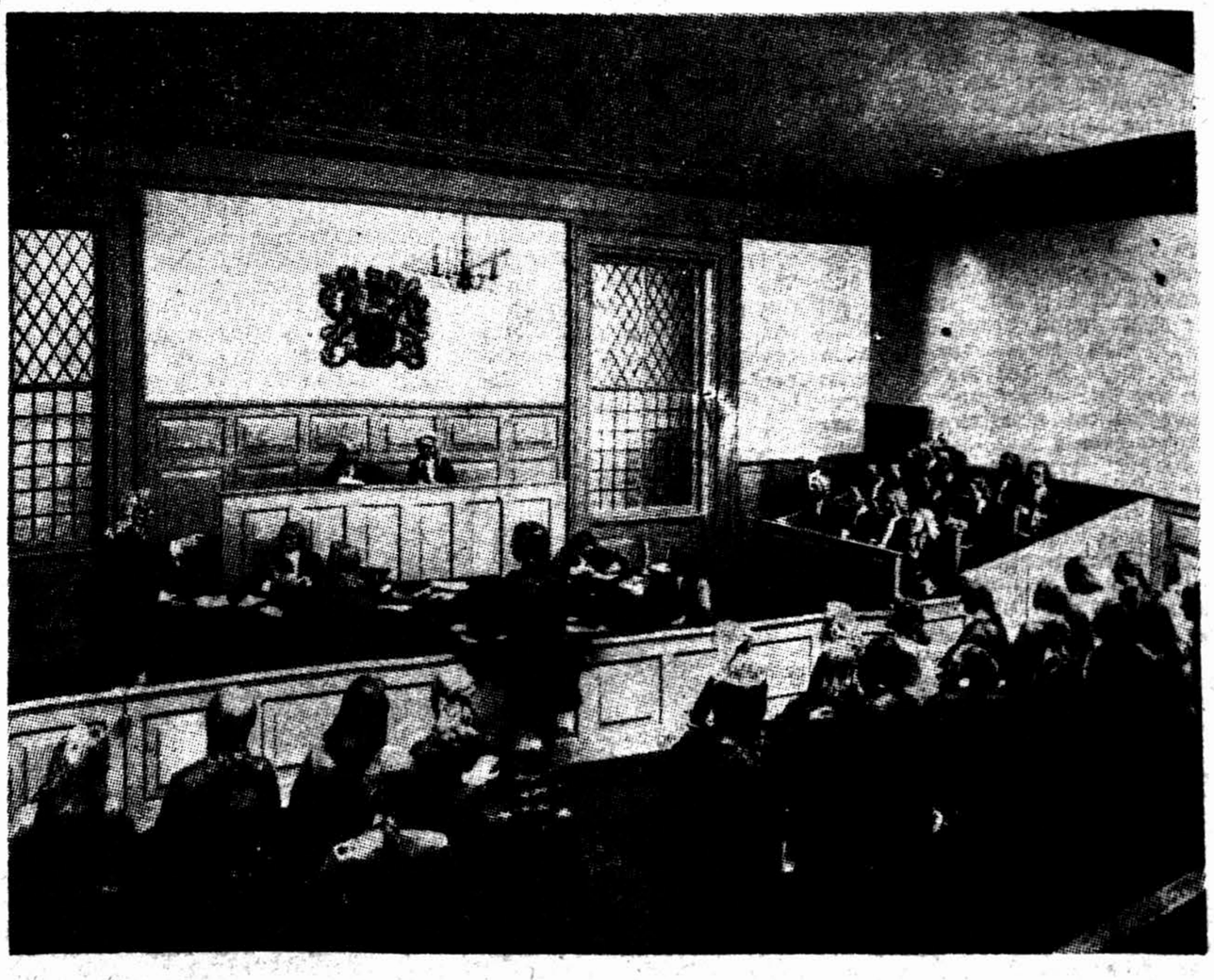
Illiteracy in science and technology is much less dangerous for the citizen of a democracy than illiteracy in history or politics or morality. We can drive an automobile across the George Washington Bridge without knowing much about the scientific principles that govern the motor or the engineering principles that govern the bridge. If necessary we can buy the services of trained experts when something goes wrong. But in our role as citizens we must have a substantial degree of personal expertness. There is an indispensable minimum of knowledge, of direct participation and individual judgment, that cannot be delegated. Such delegation is the first step toward the abandonment of democracy itself. Whether the transfer of power and initiative in our stupendous age will take place without a major disaster, or whether we are about to plunge into a catastrophe more cruel than the sum of those we have now twice endured, it is clear that our ignorance will give us little chance of influencing the revolution that has spilled into most of the world.

China Cannot Be Ignored

It would mean a great step toward basic wisdom if we could remove enough of this illiteracy so that a Secretary of State could recognize the inappropriateness of presenting General Naguib with a pistol for his "defense" at a moment when Egypt all at the same time is quarrelling with Great Britain, Israel, and embarking on difficult internal reforms. How many of the politicians, editors, and generals who speak and write with influence on our Eastern policy have pondered and absorbed some of the economic and human meaning of the following sentences from Maurice Zinkin's recent books?: "The most bankrupt countryside in Asia is China. The worst crisis of overpopulation China has yet had to face has been accompanied by a breakdown of traditional ideas and traditional authority so complete as to lead to a state of near anarchy."

It is surely hardly possible to act or speak sensibly on any matter affecting our relations with China without taking into account the economic agony of approximately 500,000,000 people.

How many people have a good enough acquaintance with the history and thought of India to understand the neutralism of Mr. Nehru, which controls the balance of power in Asia, or to discern the possible truth in the assertion that the capital event of our generation may well be not the antithesis, of Russia and the United States, but the coming effort of a liberal India and a Communist China to solve the same momentous problems of poverty, disease, under-equipment, debt, landlessness, overpopulation, and ignorance by the use of very different economic and political principles and procedures? How many people see that the search for power in the Middle East or Africa is also a search for dignity and self-respect? How many of us know enough of the needs of Africa and Asia to mourn over the pity and the waste that America, one of the great frontier societies of history, should have to transform itself into a great military power, when its experience in conquering want and disease could be at work helping on the new frontiers of the earth to create the longer years of human life that Americans enjoy?



An exhibit in the John Peter Zenger Memorial room at the Federal Hall, New York in honour of the pioneer of freedom of the press. In the picture, John Peter Zenger is seen facing the judge and jury on sedition charge brought against him on behalf of the British Government. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" and this was the first victory for the freedom of press in the future United States.

Enlargement Of Horizons

America's consciousness of its world must undergo the same transformation that occurred in Western Europe in the sixteenth and seventeeth centuries as a result of the great voyages of discovery. The knowledge of new places and peoples, beliefs and practices crowded upon Europe's consciousness. Paul Hazard called it "La crise dans la conscience europeenne." Truths that had seemed absolute became relative; beliefs that were assured became doubtful. Large new bodies of information had to be incorporated. Discrepancies between ideas and collisions, between beliefs had to be reconciled and mediated. The outcome was an enlargement of horizons, an expansion of knowledge, and a new view of the world without which Western Europe could not have moved into its new position of world leadership.

To a degree that we do not yet recognize, with an unparelleled speed, we are discovering a new world. We are under a compulsion, too great to exaggerate, to develop an effective consciousness of the new world which is arising. Between us and it there is no effective seapower to reduce our involvement, no stable colonial relationships to control or direct the peace of historic change. There is really not a buffer or screen left between us and the world. In this need for a new consciousness of the world there is what the Germans call "Notwendigkeit," a compulsion at the same time inevitable and indispensable.

By remaining ignorant and illiterate we are simply multiplying the chances of being wrong in a big way in our relations with a world in revolution.

Our educational habits and practices have of necessity been deeply influenced by Western Europe. We are an extension of Western Europe. It is there that are the roots of our law, religion, government, and much else. There are big guns that can be brought up to defend the place in the curriculum of the literature, the history, and the art of the different epochs and countries of Western Europe. Some of the subjects they defend are vital and could never be given up. Yet there simply must be room in general education, in the undergraduate curriculum, in the basic instruction of the 2,500,000 students in college, for the opportunity to bring into focus the new world which, if you please, the collapse of Western Europe has produced.

Broaden The Humanities

It is true that many of the large universities have shown considerable enterprise in developing institutes for the specialized study of China, the Middle East, and India. Usually they cater to the training of a few specialists, and otherwise live in their own enclaves inside the main body of the curriculum. There they are treated with a sort of neutral politeness by the rest of the faculty, and provided with enough of the appearances of co-operation to keep the foundations happy. In any case these institutes have largely joined the trend of the graduate schools towards specialization, and away from the broad learning of the good liberal arts curriculum. There is something to be gained, but not enough, in permitting a few more students to view the world though the eye of a needle held by an Arabist or Sinologist. Only an unusual effort, backed by real courage, will bring about the reassessment of the undergraduate curriculum which is required to ease what Paul Hazard today would call "La crise dans la conscience americaine."

Reassessment, however, means broadening, not the addition of new specialities; not to see people through the eye of a needle, but to gain a perception of their nature, the flowering of their art, their answers to the problems of good and evil, their careers amid the great forces of climate and history, their hopes for the future.

It means a respectful making of room, even at the expense of condensation or restriction elsewhere, to enable students to learn some fundamental things about several billion very important human beings. This means less room and time in an undergraduate curriculum for the subjects and materials which are drawn from the nations of Western Europe. Or better still, it means a skilful selection of what cannot be sacrificed. Of this there is still much.

The nations of Western Europe are finding it hard to accept the realities of their reduced status in the modern world.

History Ahead Of Schedule

When Churchill proposed last May that a high-level conference with the Soviet Union be held "confined to the smallest number of powers and persons possible," irritation ran high in Paris for fear that France might not be ranked among the few great powers. It is not hard to see that the greatest single problem in American foreign policy is to determine the place which Western Europe must hold in the new system of America's world relationships.

In Iran, Egypt, Indonesia, South-east Asia, China, and Africa, American foreign policy has since 1945 been continuously trying, clumsily and empirically, to establish a scale of diplomatic, strategic, and human values between old empires and new peoples.

Ultimately the new values and proportions will be established in our foreign policy, as they will in the college curriculum. Can they be established soon enough and effectively enough? History is ahead of schedule. Events which we vaguely assumed in my college days might happen toward the end of the century are happening right now. The great thunder of their consequence is already on the horizon. We cannot escape the sensation of the concentration and speeding up of events which Europe felt after Columbus and Luther; and which the habits and practices of slower paced generations had difficulty overtaking. A Zulu mineworker once collided heavily with me as he dashed down a Johannesburg road towards the railroad depot. "Ha! Sorry, Baas," he said, "time is few!" and dashed off to catch his train. In Asia and Africa, time is few, very few.

It is of the greatest importance that we do not see the new materials or courses which are here recommended as simple additions or replacements. Unless they are also seen and accepted as a new fragment, a new modifying substance within our intellectual environment, they will do no more than crowd the curriculum and irritate faculties. A penetrating understanding of Russian history is at the same time a revision of American history. To bring the religion or philosophy or economics of Asia into our intellectual consciousness is to modify all else within that consciousness. It is in part of rewriting of American history to be forced to recognize, as I am sure we honestly must, that the most important activity the Soviet Union has had in its unsolicitous relations of the modern world has been the United States. At this moment of tragic confrontation it is a blow to recognize that the anti-colonialism which was bred of the American revolution involuntarily joined forces with Leninist anti-imperialism to erode the already weakening foundation of Western Europe's colonial systems. The same factors have a responsibility for creating the power vacuums in the Middle East, South-east Asia, Germany, and elsewhere, each of which, to change the figure, can become the trigger of war.

This is a revision of American history that could lead us to look with greater tolerance and understanding upon the individuals whom we are now ignobly blaming for the collapse of our relations with China.

We might learn that the industrial and economic procedures that give us power and security will, for a very long season, be a brutal upheaval in the lives of the unscientific, superstitious peasantries of the earth, and that even without Communism there is bound to be new radicalism on the face of the earth.

HUMANITIES MUST MIRROR WORLD TRENDS AND URGES FOR GLOBAL OUTLOOK